Royal West End
the brand that
made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 91 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
17th April	Malwa	7888
24th "	Colaba	6019 Cargo only
1st May	Nardusa	6480
8th "	Margha	8,283
15th "	Morea	10890

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
23rd April	Trans os-Montes	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
19th April	Lluca	Karachi coasting.
21st "	Bamora	Persian Gulf Ports
22nd "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
22nd "	Karoa	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag ges P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar anged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nigol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure.
Fushai Maru	S. Turu	3830	3rd April	14th April
Kenkon Maru No. 3	S. Kakimi	3596	11th April	16th April
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	25th April	3rd May
Shinyo aru	U.Matsumoto	5831	11th April	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J.Yamamoto	2010	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei maru	R.Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 468,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY, JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kotuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	17th April	28th April	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th April	24th April	"
Glasgow Maru	T. Inouye	21st April	2nd May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bori, Bombay.
Shaw Building, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
8TH JUNE, 1920
FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,080,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: Loadon, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,60,60,000/-
Subsbribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,50,81,268/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	6

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hanur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 4,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Sembe
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 888.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
132, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pranjee Mamjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Liberal and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building), Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..	Rs. 26,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 23,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15	0	0 each
Georgette Hats	—	at	15	0	0 "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at	"	20	0	0 "
ameshanta Hats	— at Rs.	10 &	12	8	0 "

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
"The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No.

INSURANCE.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. E. Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Municipal Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to
GAJANNAN SADANAND [illegible]
Secretary and Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST DAY!

The Mighty Picture which tells you What is What in your Modern Society, without equivocation.!

"WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

HALL CAINE'S outspoken Expose' of the Monstrous shams that prevail in the present-day Man-made Conventions of Marriage—Fidelity—Divorce, etc.!

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD,)

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL!

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

VITAGRAPH'S newest high power Serial will thrill you throughout its 15 EPISODES

This Week 1—2—3 Esipodes

ANTONIO MORENO

AND

CAROL HOLLOWAY

CENTER OF THRILLING ADVENTURE IN NEW

Vitagraph Serial

"THE IRON TEST."

To-day is your last chance to see the three Episode of "THE IRON TEST"

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!

"Charlie Chaplin"

IN

"Charlie at the Show"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN at his best.

And 4th & 5th Episode of "THE IRON TEST"

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Friday, 16th, April and Saturday 17th April

at 9-30 p.m.

THE

Leyland Hodgson Revue

Leyland Hodgson Revue

COMPANY.

IN

London's most Successfuls revue.

"JERRY & Co."

"JERRY & Co."

From the Palladium Theatre.

(By Arrangement with Lew Lake)

MATINEE, SUNDAY APRIL 18TH

VAUDEVILLE

VAUDEVILLE

Plans at Ro : & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S attraction at the Theatre. Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 8-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Threatre of the East

The Biggest Event Ever Happened

Commecnement of Grand Opera Season

BY RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

TO-DAY'S GRAND OPERA "FAUST"

To-day.....Faust.	23rd.....Barber of Seville.
To-morrow...La Tosca.	24th.....Il Trovatore.
Sunday.....Carmen.	25th.....Pearl Fishers.
19th.....Rigoletto.	26th.....Madame Butterfly.
20th.....La Boheme.	27th.....La Juive.
21st.....Mignon.	28th.....Romeo and Juliet.
22nd.....Pagliacci and Cavalleria Rusticana.	29th.....Demon.
	30th.....Aida.

Five O'clock Matinee 17th ....Faust.

" " " 24th ....Rigoletto

Overture at 9-30 Each Night.

Patrons are cordially invited to be seated before the commencement of the Overture.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 & 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

Boxes and seats for the above whole season at a reduction of 15%. Boxes, Stalls, Dress Circle & Balcony for Night & Matinee Performances may be reserved at S. Rose & Co.

Booking for Matinees is opened.

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS

At the close of all Shows during the season.

The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Ltd, will place 30 of their newly arrived cars to take Patrons towards Malabar Hill, Byculla or Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made on the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R. O. H. Garden, on receipt of cash.

SPECIAL TRAMS

At the close of all shows during the season.

TWO CARS will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Boribunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TWO CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed line from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, crossing Charni Road, Duncan Road, Doongri Road and Elphinstone Bridge.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"LA PHALENE"

A Modern Fairy Tale—Not One with the Orthodox Ending but yet one which you will like.

CINDERELLA MET PRINCE CHARMING

Result—Love (of course!). But the Love which lasted?—No! Enter the Ugly Sister—not so ugly perhaps Result—Complications!

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

FRANK KEENAN

Americas Greatest Character Actor in a Remarkable dual Role

IN

BROTHERS DIVIDED

A story full of human interest humour and dramatic moments the truth that man's humanity to man Pays human to the care.

PATHE GAZETTE

The latest news of the world in Pictures

PATHE REVUE

Showing the wonders of the world in Art, Science, Modes, travel and sports.

PAY YOUR DUES

Come with a star Luke

Time 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily Sat. & Sunday Matinee 5 p.m. Extra show on Sunday 3-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

To-day at 6-30

The six-reel Photoplay

'Allan Quatermain'

by Sir Rider Haggard, K.B.E.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

From Sunday 18th

Splendid New Picture Bill.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EMPRESS

TO-MORROW TO-MORROW

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"Charlie at the Show"

"Charlie at the Show"

"Charlie at the Show"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

At His Best.

LAST WEEK

of the Splendid Vitagraph Serial

"Women IN THE Web"

in which the finishing episodes beat any other ever attempted.

NEXT SATURDAY

A "Hindu Mythological Drama"

Birth of Shree Rama

The most interesting episode from the great Indian Epic Ramayana

Produced by Hindustan Cinema Film Co

AT THE **Majestic**

Time and Prices as usual

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30,

NO CINEMA TO-DAY AT 8-15 AND 10 P.M

"MR. WU"

A TALE OF A CHINESE VENDETTA

An Eye for an Eye—A Tooth for a Tooth

and

A WOMAN FOR A WOMAN

"MR. WU"

FEATURES

The greatest character actor in the World—well-known to Calcutta Audiences.

"MATHESON LANG"

TO-MORROW TO-MORROW

Margarita Fischer

IN

"Molly go get 'Em"

A Picture that depicts the amusing adventures of a Hoydenish Flapper and a cealous Sister, which results happily to all Joncerned save the villain.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Showing this Week

"New Ways for Old"

Modern Agricultural Machinery in use in India.

SPRATT'S

SPRATT'S Dog, Poultry and Cage Bird Remedies are known the world over for quick action and effectiveness.

Obtainable throughout India from Chemists and General Stores. List obtainable from resident Agent—

E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 276, BOMBAY.

REMEDIES

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BIG BOOM!!!

Empire Theatre

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P M

BOXING!

BOXING!!

BOXIN !!!

ALBERT E. FLEMING'S

(Late N. S. C, London)

All-Allies Open Boxing Tournament

GREAT SPECIAL CONTEST

15 Rounds 15

KID De SILVA

KID De SILVA

9st, 3lbs. (Calcutta).

Open Challenger of All-India at feather, Light, and Welter-weight limit.

Holder open All-Allies Welter-weight belt.

VS.

BANDSMAN BLAKE

BANDSMAN BLAKE

9st, 6lbs., K. O. S. B.

Winner Army Championship, Scotland 1917.

Command Divisional Championship, Aldershot.

10 Round Return Contest 10

DENNIS CLARK

9st. 9lbs.

(Canterbury)

VS.

RALPH MARTIN

9st 7lbs., Bombay.

6 Round Contest 6

DRIVER G. THORLEY

7st. 12lbs.

Holder Bantam-weight Championship, Madras, beat Sergt. Rose 15 round contest on points, &c.

VS.

2nd Officer ALEC STUART

8st. 2lbs.

S. S. "Ferrera"

Pupil Snowny Baker and Arthur Scott, ex Amateur Bantam Champion of Australasia 1912 and 1913, winner numerous cuntest), Tresh-American.

6 Round Contest 6

Pte. DUBOIS

9st. 7lbs

VS

RIFLEMAN EYLES

9st, 8lbs.

Contests at the Ring, London & Aldershot

6 Round Contest 6

Sergt. DE MAR

9st. 5lbs., B. C. P.,

Won Champion competition, Mellington

VS.

ALLEN BROOKS

9st. 8lbs., Birmingham

3 Round Midget Contest 3.

OTHER CONTESTS time permitting.

Referee:—Captain Steadman (Manoria)

LADIES ADMITTED.

Don't Delay Book now at Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NO FREE LIST.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema Girgaum

BOMBAY.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and diesipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

OUR IDEAL—

Perfection produces Popularity

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.

HAMAM STREET, FORT;

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 5 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—BINDERS, RULERS and Folders. Apply sharp to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE A English knowing CLERK. Apply personally to the PROPRIETOR, NEW FRENCH CLEANING CO., Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. 214

WANTED.—Experienced hand, who ca manage foreign Correspondence independently. Apply Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 139

WANTED—TALLY CLERKS and CUSTOMS CLERKS, those conversant with work of general cargo of home line only need apply to Box No. 392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 187

WANTED—A BUILDING SURVEYOR one experienced in taking building measurements in a Contractor's or Architect's Firm preferred. Apply to Box No. 388, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 169

WANTED—An experienced FRENCH TEACHER. Pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. Apply Messrs ROWCHAND UJAMCHAND, 229, Shaik Memon Street. 205

WANTED—A Hindu thoroughly competent and experienced in Export and Import, chiefly cotton, for a responsible post in Japan. Only experienced need apply with testimonials to Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 12

WANTED.—A CLERK for Motor Accessories Shop. Parsi preferred. Those residing in Fort need apply to Box No. 394, Advt. Dept.., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

WANTED—BINDERS, who will take Folding and Binding on contract. The work must be carried no in the Press. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINEMINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent HAND of 40 years of age to manage an Estate near Bombay, Marathi knowing preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 398, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 204

WANTED by old established Import House, JUNIOR PARSEE CLERK with knowledge of invoicing. Good prospects for hardworking youth. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 206

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT, capable of keeping and commenting on construction costs of engineering works, chiefly hydraulic and electrical. Previous experience in such capacity necessary. Please apply with full particulars stating salary expected to:—THE MANAGER, The Tata Power Co., Ld., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 201

WANTED—An ELECTRIC FOREMAN for an up-country Mill; capable of maintaining A. C. and D.C. Generating Sets upto 500 K. W. and with thorough knowledge and practice of Wiring Installation Work of all systems, also of laying underground cables and overhead wiring of 3 Phase A. C. High Tension Motors Transformers, as well as of repairing Telephones and Electric Installations generally. Apply with copies of testimonials stating previous experience, age, caste and salary expected to Box No. 401, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 215

WANTED.

STEAM ENGINE, 30 I.H.P. or larger complete with all fittings. Offers to Box No. 385, Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle. 156

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort, particularly High Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

FOR SALE,

A few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE, Just arrived fro Canada. Never used, Immediate Delivery Apply personally to PADAM S. M. GODREZ, Opposite Charni Road Station. 137

FOR SALE—Second-hand ELECTRIC MOTOR of Simons Bro's 12 H.P. 460 Volts Direct current. Apply AMBARAM GIRDHARDUS, 102, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay. 49

GURKHA KNIFE OR KHUKRIES.—"A Positive 20th Century Wonder" and most highly admired weapon of War 1914-19. No license required under the New Arms Rules. Can be had at Rs. 12, 10 and 8. from SHARMAN Bros & Co., Dehra Dun, U. P.

FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity to the Indian Prince, One decent one story BUNGLOW at Mount Abu, including Bed-rooms, Drawing rooms, Billiard rooms, etc., also out houses and stable, ground, about 3 acres. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept: "Bombay Chronicle." 213

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MAGNETO, Zenith carburettor, New light seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy drawing Economical in Petrol almost new tyres Reasonable Price. Trial to bonafide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 217

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT APOLLO BUNDER MEREWETHER ROAD FACING THE SEA, AND KNOWN AS "THE AUCHORAGE."

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till the 25th April, 1920, for the purchase of the above valuable property; particulars are as under:—1295 square yards of Port Trust Leasehold land. Lease for 99 years commencing from 1901. Ground rent Rs. 84 monthly. Rent realised Rs. 1225 monthly.

The Building consists of three stories a terrace room and ground floor, admirably suited for the staff of an office, bank or boarding houses. Vacant possession could be had.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For further Particulars apply to:

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Vendors.
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

171

MESOPOTAMIA RIVERCRAFT.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of certain Barges Motor launches and small craft now lying at Bombay, Karachi, &c., which were intended for despatch to Mesopotamia but which had not been despatched when the war terminated.

Tenders must reach the undersigned not later than noon on the 21st April from whom catalogues can be obtained on application.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay,
9872

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST has RETURNED from America and Londo and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India. 29

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that for the convenience of shareholders the time for payment of the allotment money has been extended to the 24th instant and that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will receive such monies up till that date only. Any arrears of allotment money which may remain unpaid after that date must be adjusted directly at the Company's Registered Office.

EASTERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY, LT.,
Managing Agents
Anglo-India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.
159

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of all kinds of waste and cotton tares lying ready for delivery and their production up to 31st Dec. 1920. Offers will be taken at the Mills by the Secretary till 21st instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tenders form can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Secretary.

All the wastes are ready for inspection at the Mill premises at any time during th day. 74

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of labour for handling Government coal in Bombay for the period from 1st May, 1920, to 31st March 1921, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) on April 22nd 1920 after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the Owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms can be obtained from the Chief Accountant of this Dockyard on payment of Rupee one per copy. Any further information in connection with this contract can be obtained at the office of the Director, R.I.M. Dockyard.

5. Cover is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of labour for handling Government Coal."

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 14th April, 1920.
R. H. JONES,
197 Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I hold Share No. 5696 of Fazelbhai Mills. Temporary receipt No. 1692 of 1918 for the share is found missing. If anybody has got it, kindly send it on to me and oblige.

KARSONDAS J. DESAI.
200

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 8910 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED in the name of Ludgero Fernandes has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the registered office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
209

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SPLIT TICKET No. 3/1877 in respect of 50 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED, in the name of Hanumanchand has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
210

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Share-holders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 26th of April, 1920, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 10th April, 1920:—

"That the Company should return the amount received in advance of calls to those share-holders, who wish to take the same and on which the Company has agreed to pay interest at 5 per cent. per annum."

Bombay, 13th April, 1920.

By order.
PADAMSEY & CO.,
Secretaries.
208

NOTICE.

I the undersigned hereby inform the public that joint partnership between myself and other partners working under the name of Messrs. The Eastern Motor House at Sandhurst Road, has been dissolved on and from the 12th instant, and hereafter I have taken over the charge of all assets and debts of the above Company and I am now the sole proprietor of the said firm.

After the above date any one dealing with the said firm without my self or consent, will do so at his own risk and cost.

DURLABHDAS BHAGWANDAS GORADIA,
Proprietor.
The Eastern Motor House
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay.
207

NOTICE.

WE are given to understand that interested parties, spreading a rumour that the Moon Mills is about to be sold, are artificially inflating the prices of its shares.

We beg to inform the public that there is no truth in the matter.

P. A. HORMARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Moon Mills Ltd.
219

NOTICE.

ENQUIRIES regarding accommodation in the shamiana at the Apollo Bandar on the occasion of the arrival in Bombay of His Royal Highness Prince Carol, the Crown Prince of Roumania on Tuesday, the 20th April, 1920, at about 5 p.m. should be made to the undersigned.

Cards of admission to the shamiana at the Apollo Bandar can be issued to the general public as far as space in the shamiana is available.

In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence it should please be noted that the addresses and full names of persons for whom cards of admission are required must be given.

D. S. JOHNSTON.
Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 14th April, 1920. 193

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED

AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the Company have declared an ad-interim Dividend as follows:—

(1) Dividend of Rs. 8 (Eight rupees) per share of Rs. 100 fully paid up, for the half year ending 31st December 1919, and
(2) Dividend of Rs. 1-4-0 (Rupee one and annas four) per New share on which Rs. 25 are paid up, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1919.

The said Dividend will be paid on and after the 30th April 1920 to those Share-holders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 21st instant.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 16th to Wednesday the 21st instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
32 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED FOR REGISTRATION AS REQUIRED, UNDER SECTION 92 (2) OF ACT VII OF 1913.

Color Printing & Hollow Wares, Ltd.

A COMPANY FORMED WITH LIMITED LIABILITIES UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

Share Capital . . . Rs. 10,00,000,

Divided into 1,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. Issue of 80,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—Re. 1 on application, Re. 1, on allotment and the balance on call at intervals of not less than 2 months.

DIRECTORS:

1. THE HON'BLE SIR MANINDRA CH. NUNDY, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Cossim Bazar.
2. THE HON'BLE BROJENDRA KISSORE ROY CHOWDHURY, Zemindar, Gouripore, Mymensing.
3. M. R. BARRY, Esq., of Messrs. M. R. Barry & Sons, Calcutta.
4. DR. KARTICK CH. BOSE, M.B., of Dr. Bose's Laboratory, Standard Drug Stores, Indian Drugs, Ld., and Allies Stores.
5. J. N. GHOSE, Esq., of Calcutta Paint Color and Varnish Works.
6. SHIB SANKAR SHAW, Esq., of Calcutta Glass Works, Messrs. Kisory Lal Khettry & Co., and B. Shaw, Ayurvedic Chemist.
7. MR. K. D. MITTER, D.P., M.P.E., Managing Expert, The Indian Color Printing Works.

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. NUNDY, RAY & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
133, BELIAGHATA MAIN ROAD, CALCUTTA, (temporary.)

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MORGAN & Co., CALCUTTA.

AUDITORS.
MESSRS. S. R. BATLIBOI & Co., INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

BANKERS.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LD. CALCUTTA.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD. CALCUTTA.
CO-OPERATIVE HINDUSTHAN BANK, LD., CALCUTTA.

Prospectus.

This Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum and Articles of Association and for the purpose of acquiring the Indian Color Printing Works situated at No. 133, Beliaghata Main Road and owned by Messrs. Nundy, Ray & Co., with all the assets, liabilities, bookdebts, outstandings, good-will, machinery and stock-in-trade of the firm.

The Indian Color Printing Works has been established for 7 years and is a unique concern, being probably the only firm in India which has achieved success in Tin Printing. Mr. K. D. Mitter whose services have been retained as Manager, spent 5 years in Japan graduating from the Higher Technological Institution of Tokio and gained his practical experience in various workshops in Japan. Since its inception and after the experimental stage the firm has progressed and each year's returns and profits have shown a steady increase, being at the present time approximately 50% on the invested capital.

It is intended to carry on and develop the business of the Indian Color Printing Works with regard to Tin Printing, Lithography and the preparation of metal boxes and receptacles of all kinds. Since the inception of the Indian Color Printing Works the demand for such work has been very greatly in excess of any possibility of meeting it with the present machinery and accommodation, and with the instalment of new machines and up-to-date scientific processes it may be confidently expected that this branch will very greatly improve and prove profitable to the Company. In addition, the Company will manufacture toys, many of which can be made from the bye products of other departments of the factory. It is intended to import machinery for the production of all kinds of metal articles such as hurricane lanterns, table and wall lamps, stoves, motor and bicycle lamps, cigar and cigarette cases and other articles of a similar nature. All the wastage of metal, etc., can be used up to great advantage for smaller articles such as buttons, eye-letts, etc., which will have a good and ready sale.

Arrangements will be made immediately, after the Company is floated, to erect a spacious and up-to-date factory on a suitable site already acquired in the vicinity of Calcutta and the policy of the Company will be to put each department on a sound working basis and leave plenty of room for extension.

CAPITAL.—

It is estimated allowing an ample margin for working expenses that it will not be necessary to issue more than Rs. 8,00,000 of the Company's authorised capital. This will be called up at intervals as required, the preliminary expenditure on Capital account being approximately as follows:—

Purchase price, preliminary expenses, etc.	.. .. ..	Rs. 1,00,000
Land and Building	.. ..	.. „ 2,50,000
New Machinery	.. ..	.. „ 3,00,000
Working Capital	.. ..	.. „ 1,50,000
		Rs. 8,00,000

Leaving Rs. 2,00,000 to be called up when required for the purpose of additional machinery and improvements.

AGREEMENTS.—

The following agreements will be entered into by and on behalf of the Company: (1) An Agreement between Messrs. Nundy, Ray & Co. and the Color Printing and Hollow Wares, Ld., under which Messrs. Nundy, Ray & Co., agree to transfer to the Limited Company the business carried on at 133, Beliaghata Main Road together with the good-will, machinery and stock-in-trade, assets, book debts, liabilities, etc., in consideration of the sum of Rs. 80,000— of which Rs. 30,000— will be paid by the issue to Messrs. Nundy, Ray & Co. of 3,000 shares of Rs. 10— each to be issued as fully paid up and the balance of Rs. 50,000— in cash. Out of the said sum of Rs 80,000—, Rs. 30,000— is for good-will. (2) An agreement between Messrs Nundy, Ray & Co and the Company, whereby Messrs. Nundy, Ray & Co. will be appointed Managing Agents. The said Managing Agents will purchase 2,000 shares of the Company. (3) A contract between the Company and Mr. K. D. Mitter, the present Managing Expert of the Indian Color Printing Works, whereby he is appointed Manager of the Company's Factory on terms mentioned therein. Mr. K. D. Mitter will receive an initial bonus of Rs. 10,000— in fully paid up shares.

MANAGING AGENTS' REMUNERATION—

The Articles of Association provide that Messrs. Nundy, Ray & Co. or their successors in business shall be entitled to retain and continue in the office of the Managing Agents for a period of 10 years certain, and thereafter unless they voluntarily resign or be removed by an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a General Meeting to be convened for the express purpose and of which meeting six calender months' notice at least shall be given to each shareholder and at which meeting not less than three-fourths in number of the members of the Company entitled to vote shall be present in person or by proxy or attorney and not less than three-fourths of the paid up Capital of the Company for the time being shall be represented.

The remuneration of the Managing Agents shall be:—(1) A commission of 10 per cent. of the yearly profits of the Company, after deducting interest on the debentures or other loans and such sum as may be placed to depreciation, but before taking anything to reserve or other special accounts. The said commission shall be payable yearly immediately after the audit of the Company's accounts for the year has been completed. (2) An office allowance such as the Directors may from time to time sanction subject to a minimum of Rs. 500— per month payable monthly.

In consideration of the said remuneration the Managing Agents shall provide a suitable office and office establishment for the Company in Calcutta but shall be entitled to charge and be paid for postages, telegrams, stationery and the like expenses.

DIRECTORS.—

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association as to the qualification and remuneration of the Directors:—

Until otherwise determined by General Meeting the number of Directors shall not be less than 4 or more than 8. The qualification of every Director shall be his holding not less than 500 shares either in his own name or jointly with any other person or persons whether beneficially or as a trustee for any Company or person or otherwise however.

Until otherwise determined by General Meeting each Director including the members of the Managing Agents' firm who are Directors shall receive out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration the sum of Rs. 20— for each meeting attended by him.

The Directors shall also receive a commission of 2 per cent. on the net yearly profits of the Company after deducting interest on debentures or other moneys borrowed and such sum as may be placed to depreciation, but before placing anything to reserve, or other special account and before deducting the commission payable to the Managing Agents. Such commission shall be divided among the Directors equally or as they may determine.

The Directors are interested in the promotion of the Company in the following way:—The Hon'ble Sir Manindra Chandra Nundy, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Cossim Bazar and the Hon'ble Brojendra Kissore Ray Chowdhury, Zemindar, Gouripore, Mymensing, as members of the firm of Messrs. Nundy, Ray & Co. the vendors, and also as Managing Agents of the Company, and Mr. K. D. Mitter as Managing Expert of the Indian Color Printing Works, the proprietor of which are Messrs. Nundy, Ray & Co.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.—

For the purpose of Section 101 of the Act, the minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10 per cent. of the issued Capital of the Company. A commission of 5 per cent. will be paid to Brokers.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.—

The preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and flotation of the Company are estimated to amount to Rs. 5,000.

Except as above mentioned the Company has not issued shares for a consideration other than cash.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.—

The application for shares shall be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., or the Central Bank of India, Ltd., or Co-operative Hindusthan Bank, Ld. at Calcutta, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment or calls.

Failure to pay any subsequent instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from Company's Managing Agents or Solicitors.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Agreements above named may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors or Managing Agents during the usual business hours.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association in accordance with Section 91 (a) is attached to this Prospectus.

J. N. GHOSH.
M. R. BARRY.
SHIB SANKER SHAW.
KARTICK CH. BOSE.
MONINDRA CH. NANDY.
BROJENDRA KISHORE ROY CHOWDHURY.
K. D. MITTER.

Dated, Calcutta, this 1st day of March, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANDRA MONICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION

WITH reference to this Office Notification dated 28th February, 1920, Re: postponing the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education in the Bandra Municipal District (as notified on 12th October, 1919), till the 14th June, 1920, as the Register of the Children of School Going Age was not ready. The Public is hereby informed that the Register showing the names of the children age etc., which come under the operation of the Compulsory Scheme is now ready and it can be seen on Municipal Notice Board and also in the Schools Committee's Office during office hours on any working day. It can also be seen at the following Schools:—

(1) All Municipal Primary Schools;
(2) All Non-Municipal Recognized Primary Schools;
(3) All Non-Municipal Recognized High Schools;
(4) The Municipal A. V. School.

(2) The Compulsory Scheme will come into operation from 14th June 1920. The parent (includes a guardian and any person who has the actual custody of a child) of every child of School going age i.e. of not less than 6 and not more than 11 years of age mentioned in the above mentioned Register to which this Notification applies shall in the absence of a reasonable excuse as mentioned in Section 8 of the Bombay Primary Education (District Municipalities) Act. 1918. and if such parent and child ordinarily reside in the Municipal District of Bandra cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or other recognized Primary School in the said Municipal District of Bandra from and after the 14th June 1920 and any such parent or guardian who fails to do so shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in the aforesaid Act.

K. NATARAJAN.
Chairman, Schools Committee,
Bandra Municipality.

V. K. P.
School Committee's Office,
Bandra Municipality,
Bandra, 14th June, 1920. 203

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Annual Repairs and Petty Works for the Drainage Branch for the year 1920-21 will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on Friday the 23rd day of April, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th April, 1920. 225

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on the 26th May, 1920, a call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on the 14th day of May, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company.

Any call not paid by the 14th May, 1920, will be liable to bear interest at the rate 9 per cent per annum.

If the call is paid earlier than due date interest will be allowed thereon at 6 per cent till the date.

(S/D.) PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1920. 227

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the Office of the undersigned.

DRAUGHTSMAN, Rs. 55 — Rs. 5 —Rs. 70.
Tracer, Rs. 30 — Rs. 5 — Rs. 50.

The former will be eligible for a local allowance of 20 per cent and the latter of 25 per cent.

F. G. ARNOULD.
Superintending Engineer,
224 Bombay, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

NOTICE.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1920, at 3 p.m., (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1919.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend for the second half of the year 1919.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1920, to WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg., Co., Ld.,
B. D. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents.
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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 22067 of 1919.
No. D/8 of 1920.

B. CIRAVEGUA, trading as Felice Cornagua ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
PRINCESS THISUR MEETT PAYNGHUY ..... Defendant.

BY virtue of a prohibitory order issued out of this Court on the 6th day of January, 1920, there will be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th day of April, 1920, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Fort, the following moveable property of the defendant abovenamed, viz:—

An upright Grand Piano by Knake. It has just been renovated by Messrs. Marcks and Co., and is in good condition and order.

Money to be paid at the time of sale.
Court of Small Causes, Bombay,
Dated this 12th day of April 1920.
GANPATRAO P.
Appraiser.
212

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED ALBAR SHEIK AHMED MAKBA of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bhawani Govind, has contracted to sell the same to our client.

All persons having or claiming anyestate right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office at No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of 2nd Kumbhar Wada, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1945-1946, New No. 9081, Old Survey No. 320 and New Survey No. 5013 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 7667, Street Nos. 206-208, and containing by admeasurement 329 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Rain Ajia and on or towards the South by the Temple of Ramji Ghella, and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 12th day of April 1920.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
147

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIPEN that IBRAHIM PRADHAN, Bombay Khoja inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said propert yby way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust; maintenance, easement; or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the asme ever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to suc hclaim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE RETERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the corner of Durgadevi Road and Northbrook Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 134 square yards or thereabouts and registere in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2979, New No. 9923, Old Survey No. 4382, New Survey No. 5602 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 7793 and Street No. 204-32-34 and bounded on the North by a public garden South by Durgadevi Street, on the East by the Northbrook Street on the West by he house of Pawanand Rasah and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated his 14h day of April, 1920.
AMIN & DESAI,
223 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the directions contained in the decretal order of reference dated the 5th day of September, 1919, made in the below mentioned suit, N. H. Moss, Esqr., the receiver appointed in suit No. 1035 of 1918 filed by Ganpatrao Bhau and 8 others against Parvatibai, widow of Shamrao Bhau and 19 others in the Honourable High Court of Judicature at Bombay has agreed to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redemed) admeasuring 160 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land and Revenue under Collector's Old No. 454, Collector's New No. 2377, Old Survey No. 313 and New Survey No. 4134 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5026 (1), Street No. 6 all which premises are situate, lying and being in Kumbhartukda Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by a public Road or passage on or towards the South by the house formerly belonging to Ananta Narayan Joshi but now belonging to Keshavlal Ranchhordas Bhagat, on or towards the West by an Oart formerly belonging to Parmanand Verey but now 'or lately belonging to Bhaidas Sakhidas and on or towards the North by the house belonging to Bapubai wife of Nana Govindrao.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
226 Purchasers Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DWARKADAS TRIBHOVANDAS has contracted with our Client Mr. GOPALDAS MANILAL for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Malabar Point Road, now known as Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 49 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward. Nos. 3132 (1) and Street Nos. 48—50 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 7261 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by Walkeshwar Road on or towards the West by Banganga Road, on or towards the North by the property of Panalal Heeraji and on or owards the South partly by Khandoba's Temple and partly by the property of Mavji Premji and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1920.
BHAISHANKAR KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
218

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai KANKU RAGHOWJI, widow of Vaghji Purshotam, late of Rajkot in Kathiawar, a Native State, Dasha Shrimali Bania Hindu inhabitant, living on the income of property .....Deceased.

SHAMALDAS VAGHJI, of Rajkot, Kathiawar Dasha Shrimali, Bania Hindu inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Princess Street without the Fort of Bombay, one of the sons and next-of-kin of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, KNIGHT, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 30th day of March, 1920.
SHAMALDAS VAGHJI,
Petitioner-in-Person.
221

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to joint family property and credits standing in the name of HARILAL GOPALJI KAPASHI, late of Palitana, Kathiawad, Jain Hindu inhabitant, an exchange broker .....Deceased.

KANJI GOPALJI KAPASHI, of Palitana Kathiawad, Jain Hindu inhabitant a Clerk in the employ of Revashanker Jugjivan and Co., residing at Khara Kuwa, Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the only brother and the sole surviving coparcener of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 9th day of April, 1920.
KANJI GOPALJI KAPASHI.
Petitioner-in-Person.
222

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SLUVING BOBBINS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. G. Otaki and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Joosub Meherally and Sons 201, Chapel Road, Bandora.

Ex. S. S. "Totai Maru."

G. O. B. 1/5—5 cases each containing 8 gross sluving bobbins.

Ex. S. S. "Indus Maru."

G. O. B. 6/10—6 cases each containing 8 gross sluving bobbins.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of a European gentleman consisting of corner cabinets, chairs, table, brass and iron and teakwood baba cots and craddles, teakwood shelves with stands, wall clocks, carpet, hanging, meatsafe, silk razai, one small iron safe by Chubb.

By order of the Bank concerned.

One lot of teakwood partitions, large and small tables with slopes, copying press, teakwood railings, ladder, dealwood cases etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Bay horse, quiet in saddle.
1 10-12 H.P. 2 cylinder, 2 seater, pongest, car, just overbauled side and tail lamps, tool screen stepney in good running order.
1 B. S. A. 13-9 H. P. 4 cylinder touring car with C. A. V. lighting, dynamo, and self starter newly painted in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, WITH OUTHOUSES, etc, known as "Jer Lodge" with Furniture, at Deolali, on the Bhagoor Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Peerbhoy and Papa, Attorneys for the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the following valuable Bungalows known as "Jer Lodge", with furniture, etc., at Deolali:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the village of Bhagoor in the District and Sub-district of Nasik, admeasuring 7,450 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of Survey No. 343 and Plot No. 3 and marked at Plot Nos. 18A and 18B, on the plans annexed to the conveyance respectively dated 16th February, 1911 from Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash to the Vendor and 7th March, 1911 from Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash to the Vendor and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a private Cross Road marked I. on the said plan and on or towards the West by a Cross Road marked F. on the said plan and on or towards the North by a forty feet Road, marked D. on the said plans and on or towards the South by plots 18A and 18A marked on the said plans.

The bungalows contains 5 bedrooms with bath-rooms, drawing and dining rooms, verandah all round, kitchen, stable and outhouses. Also a small bungalow in the same compound. The ground floor of the bungalow is paved with Mosaic tiles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerbhoy and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

Auction sale of Nine very Valuable Building Sites at Sandhurst Road East and Nowroji Hill Estate.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st April 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 2 the following plots for a period of 999 years:—

LOT No. 1:—A very valuable building site known as Plot No. 1 Sandhurst Road Estate, having a frontage of 67 feet on Sandhurst Road and a similar frontage on the proposed 40 feet road in the rear area 819 square yards Lot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 same as above.

LOT No. 6.—A very valuable corner plot known as Plot No. 106 having frontage of about 300 feet on Sandhurst Road, Chinch Bunder Road and the proposed 40 feet road area 1,179 square yards.

LOT No. 7:—A corner site known as Plot No. 2 Nowroji Hill Estate area about 999 square yards having a frontage of about 150 feet on Chinch Bunder and the proposed road.

LOT No. 8:—A valuable plot known as Plot No. 11 A Nowroji Hill Estate area about 661 square yards with the frontage of 70 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT No. 9:—A corner plot known as Plot No. 12 Nowroji Hill Estate area about 627 square yards on a frontage of about 140 feet.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on theses plots, pahanis, will also be allowed in the Rooms. These plots are so centrally situated that there is a very great demand for godowns.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of sale apply to the Trust Engineer at Improvement Trust Office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GREEN TEA.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Chandri Goolamrasool and Sons of Lahore,

74 chests Gam Hao Green Tea.
26 chests Tien Heong Green Tea.
1 chest Green Tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OF YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydowni, in the shop of Mr. Kilachund Devchund, by order of Mr. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. Gulam Husein Habib and Co.:—

100 bales each 400 lbs. No. 45 yarn Flag Ticket flower tie of the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The bales of yarn are open for inspection at the Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY the 27th, WEDNESDAY the 28th and THURSDAY the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wallace Street, Fort, the whole of the Hotel furniture, billiard table, ceiling fans, etc., of the "Savoy Hotel" consisting of very valuable plain and carved teak and blackwood F. P. furniture specially made to order by Ahmed Dawjee and Bros., consisting of drawing room suites, bed room and office furniture, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, partition screen, etc., beet glass and crockeryware and platedware, cutlery 2 full size slate billiard tables, by "John Roberts" with brass hanging lamps, balls, cues, walking board, etc., one sweet toned Indian standard grand piano (Marcks and Co.), neatly new, electric ceiling fans, large gas stove, large pet case, large counters, partition screen, one large English clock, aluminium and copper utensils, one typewriter by Hendreson, large ice box, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at BHENDY BAZAR, PAREL ROAD.

On MONDAY the 17th May next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will by order of the moragagee Mr. Bhowanidas Narotamdas and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Keshavjee Deokaran, under the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd December 1915 the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situated at and fronting the Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 57, 58, 59, New Nos. 7379 and 7380, Old Survey Nos. 1560, 1562 and New Survey No. 1623, and bounded on the East by the Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, and on the South by the Ghoghari Mohalla Cross Lane, and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 5032 and Street Nos. 160, 162 164 and 166, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th April, 1920.

S. MODY & CO.

30, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS AND ARMY CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 PACKAGES ALL WOOL WHITE AND GREY FLANNEL, GREY ARMY FLANNEL, BLUE SERGE FLANNEL, MILTON FLANNEL, KHAKI MILTON FLANNEL WHITE CREAM FLANNEL, BLUE SERGE AND CANVAS, ND 1162 LOOSE PIECES OF CANVAS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. C. J.
Suit No. 3212 of 1919.

The Bank of Baroda Limited ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
B. Cawasji and Co., ... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Bank of Baroda Limited and on account and at the risk of the Defendants, Messrs. B. Cawasji and Co., and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit dated the 12th day of December, 1919, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at the Bank's godown at No. 24 Jambul Wadi, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, the following packages of piece goods.

12 B/s. Silver grey flannel 28" about 3554 Yds. all wool.
1 B/s. White All wool flannel about 575 Yds.
3 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 3652 Yds.
7 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 8253 Yds.
5 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 5851 Yds.
4 B/s Blue Serge flannel about 1576 Yds.
3 B/s. White flannel about 1638 3/4 Yds.
1 B/s. Milton flannel (No. 3) 14 pieces about 7023 Yds.
22/Bs. Khaki Milton Serge about 10164 yards.
3 B/s. Grey flannel about 3629 yards.
27 B/s. Canvas and 1162 pieces Loose about 38622 yards 37 inches.
4 B/s. Grey woollen flannel 27/28in. about 4999 1/4 yards.
6 B/s. White Cream flannel 27in. about 3581 yards.
10 B/s. Blue Serge 54in. about 4518 yards.

The goods will be put up for sale in lots suitable to dealers in the respective goods.

Samples of the above goods are on view at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned at the Old Secretariat next to the Post Office Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid within eight days on delivery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th April, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 67 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 5p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Ramnarayen Buldeodas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Spinner & Co., of Apollo Street,

63 Bales Dhulia cotton.
4 Bales Sindh American cotton.

The above goods are lying in the godown of Messrs Premji Mulji & Co., at Bruel No. 5, Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASK MAGENTA CRYSTAL COLOUR.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Kalumal Shumal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. J. Jobor & Co.

1 cask 250 lbs. Magneta Crystal colour

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th April 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS PERSIAN CARPENTS AND RUGS.

Messrs. SORAJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms:—

A consignment of 94 pieces Kermani, Shirazee and Baghdadi carpets, Rugs, Juhuls and Saddle bags of superior work and desings in various sizes.

The carpets will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 30, HORNIMAN STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3408.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD MACHINERY, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th April, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. and P. and G. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following Old machinery, etc:—

1 vertical single cylinder steam engine dia. of cylinder 12 by 27 in. stroke has large flywheel and governor feed pump worked of crosshead with 5 cast iron brackets.
1 Horizontal steam engine dia. of cylinder 6 by 12 in. stroke 10 H.P.
1 steam Engine cylinder with valve gear 15 H. P.
1 Horizontal tandem steam engine dia. of cylinder 11 and 18 by 30 in. Stroke fitted with Meyers expansion cut off valves large flywheel and belt pulley on crank shaft. 2 pumps worked off crosshead 100 H.P. in working order.
1 Horizontal steam engine dia. by 15 in. 20 H.P., in working order.
2 hand punching and shearing machine
lathe. 1 hand vertical drilling machine. 1 large steel mast. 1 crabwinch. 12 cast iron pullies. 2 polishing buffs with brackets 1 pipe bending machine. 1 screwing machine. 1 small steam pinance compound engine. 1 loco. type boiler about 3 tons weight. 4 Old shaft weighing 100, 100, 26, and 90 cwt.
2 Electric engine and dynamo.
1 Electric engine with governer.
1 Electric engine with governer.
1 weir feed pumps, 1 rottery pump.

AUCTION SALE OF Fancy Goods, Jars, Vases, etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following enemy property belonging to certain officers and crew of the Prize Vessel, "Franz Ferdinand."

Japanese fancy goods, Satsuma cups and saucers, vases, etc., etc.
Belonging to J. Graf Hostile Foreigner.
Flower vases satsuma and glass, thermos, brass ornament, plated flower, basket jugs, trays, carved pictures, toys, cruet stand, glass decanter, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1920, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) the following goods:—

Matches, chemicals, fans, lamp shades, procelainware, tin lanterns, Hosiery, Olive Oil, Medicines, wines, glassware, provision, paint, surma stones, Epsom salt, Chemicals, tobacco, Coir yarn, jute cloth, old rubber pieces, samples, bass jute goods, incwar, dry dates, empty empty gas cylinders, empty cases, drums casks, etc., 1 case copper sheet.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 16th April, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC HANDSOME FURNITURE DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS WARE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF H. J. GLEESON ESQ. OF P. W. D.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th April 1920 at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at 1st floor, of "West Ville" opposite the Colaba Station, Centre Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba valuable household artististic handsome furniture, consisting of dining table by Dewji Canji dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored artistic sideboard, Maho-ganized drawing room suite, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almirahs, teak wood and iron cots handsome cabinets, writing and dressing table, dressing cheval glass, fancy teapoys, electric table fans, lights, rich engraved chiffomers iron baba cradle, bead chicks silk door curtains partition screen, large velvet piled carpet, English hand bag, Durrie carpet, fancy teapoys, ice, chest etc.

The property of H. J. Gleeson Esq., of P. W. D.

The property is on view and catalogues are printed.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF GIRGAUM ROAD, OPPOSITE DUKARWADY LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. SABNIS and GOREGAOKER, Solicitors, for Bai Mukta bai, wife of Vasantro Madhavrao Patale, the owner of the property Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1920, at 5 p.m., (S. T.) the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground now redeemed of together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of Girgaon Road, opposite the Dukkarwady Lane in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and and admeasuring 287 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11 new No. 49, old Survey No. 245 and new Survey No. 196 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal rates and taxes Ward "C" Nos. 2043 and 2044 and street Nos. 333 C 41—1, and bounded on the north by the property of Karmsey Keshanji, on the south by the property of Himatlal Jagondas, on the east by the property of J. F. Vaz and on the west by the said Girgaon Road under which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Muktabai wife of Vasantrao Madhavrao Pitale.

For further anculars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Solicitors for the owner Bai Muktabai wife of Vasantrao Madhavrao Pitale at their office at No. 35 Medows Street, Fort, or to the under signed.

N. B.:—Also private offers will be received in respect of the above mentioned property.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th April 1920.

ELECTRIC DANCE

A charming box 4 in. x 6 in. with a thick glass top, containing Airship, Swallow, Butterfly, Serpent, Gymnast, Skittle, Balls, etc. On rubbing the glass with paper, it electricity causes the figures to jump about, turn and twist and dance, each according to its fashion, which never fails to delight and amuse the big and little children round the table.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 only and postage extra.
Send for it to-day.
UTAM JASHAN & CO.,
199 Bunder Road, KARACHI.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. April 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
April	..
May	25.40
June	..
July	24.91
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.50
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	22.31
Feb.	..
Mar.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool. April 13th. To-day's price.
May.	25.56+ 1
Jui.	25.10+ 8
Oct.	23.74+26
Jan.	22.64+25

Liverpool. April 14th.

Months	To-day's price
May	25.42
July	24.96
Oct:	23.81
Jan.	22.71

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. April 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York May	41.35— 4
,, ,, July	38.95—20
,, ,, Oct.	34.85—37
Spot Cotton at New York	42.00+100
,, ,, Orleans	41.50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	40.45—35
,, Oct.	34.59—49
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.96.25
Silver Commercial Bars..	120

New York, April 13th.

Futures at New York May	41.55+17
,, ,, July	39.25 30
,, ,, Oct.	35.28+43

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 15.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 473 for Fully Good Broach April-May advanced to Rs. 477 and again declined to Rs. 473. There was then a gradual improvement to Rs. 479. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 478 and shortly after the rate advanced to Rs. 481. The bazaar closed at Rs. 482. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 484, advanced to Rs. 485, and closed at Rs. 480, other quotations as under.

The demand for ready cotton continues on the same lines as reported yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	480
Fully Good M. G. Broach	July-Aug.	482
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	250
,, ,,	July	297
Fine Oomras	May	369
,, ,,	July	378

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 15th APRIL 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	285
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	300
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	481
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	362
,, ,, ,,	July	381

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	..	320	300	280	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab..	..	320	300	280	..
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	400	380	355	..	..
Central P. No. 1 ..	455	430	395	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	430	410	375	..	..
M.G. Broach ..	..	530	510	495	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th April 1920:

Cotton	20,726	Bales.
Wheat	4 119	Cwts.
Linseed	10 378	,,
Rape etc	9,380	,,
Gingellyseed	723	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	700	,,
Castorseed	1,135	,,
Rice	180,684	,,
Myrabollams	5,761	,,
Cottonseed	9,682	,,
Mowraseed	288	,,
Gram	994	,,
Jewar	2,220	,,
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Burjree	1,213	,,

The Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD—FORT, BOMBAY.

LIFE & FIRE

The Company has joined

THE

BOMBAY FIRE ASSOCIATION

and will commence writing

FIRE RISK

From 21st April 1920

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES

ARE INVITED.

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 15th 1920, 4-30 p.m.

Seeds	Basis Terms. Rs.	As.	P.	Ball Delivery. Rs.	As.	P.
White White Delhi 76-80 ..	58	0	0	8	0	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 80-90 ..	58	0	0	7	14	0
,, Karachi Bengs ..	59	0	0	7	14	0
Bleached, Brown Delhi ..	11	8	0	12	0	0
,, ,, Cawnpore ..	11	8	0	12	0	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	12	8	0	13	0	0
Unbleached, Brown Bold ..	14	4	0	14	12	0
,, Thin ..	13	4	0	13	12	0
Coloured, White 85-15 ..	100	0	0	20	0	0
,, Gajar 75-25 ..	90	0	0	18	8	0
,, Gajar 60-40 ..	85	0	0	17	0	0
,, Black ..	80	0	0	16	0	0
Cottonseed, White ..	13	12	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts ..	95	0	0	18	12	0
Mowraseed ..	8	8	0	9	0	0
Barley ..	49	0	0	..	..	..
Castorseed ..	15	0	0	11	8	0

Forward.	Rs.	As.	P.
Wheat April-May	8	14	0
Linseed May	14	9	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15th 1920

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 5/8
Bank Demand	2 3 3/4
Doc. Acceptance Bills	2 4 11/16
Fcn. Demand	664
American Dollars	224½
Hongkong	208
Shanghai	287
Japan	105
Singapore	102½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 15.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 24-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 2/3½.
D D on London, 2/3 7/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/4¼.
D D on Paris, Frcs 685.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Frcs 780.
T T on Japan, Rs. 105.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 97.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.96.
Paris Cross Rate, Frcs 63.25.
London Silver Spot D, 68¾.
London Silver Spot Forward D, 65¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99¼.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent Paper, 55½
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 63.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 63.
4 per cent Municipal Tanna, 88.
4 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak with more sellers due to profit taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 3050 Bombay Cotton 1710, Bombay Dyeing 4290, Bombay Uniteds 2425, Century 1500 ex-dividend, Central India 6880, Colaba Land 3722/8, Crescent 797/8, Currimbhoy 1305, David 1897/8, Fazulbhoy 1907/8, Finlay 1655, Indore-Malwa 766, Kastoorchand 3300, Kohinoor 4675, New Great 1242/8, Pearls 1465 Phoenix 1430, Shapurji 440, Simplex 1260, Swan 1680 Swadeshi 5056, Alcock 1305, Bombay Burma 325, Bombay Burma N I 507/8, Bt Burma Petrol 26, Bombay Tramway 1166, Bombay Steam 530, Bundi Cement 62, New India Insurance 37 pr, Shivrajpur 36, Tata ord 190, Tata def 102½, Tata Hydro 1210, Tata Oil 520, Scindia Steam 22 pr, Tata Bank 64, Bombay Bank 2200.

EXPORT OF POTATOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have to request you to be good enough to give publicity to the following passage in your renowned paper and thereby oblige us:—

In the daily issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 10th instant there is a passage given by a correspondent to the effect that the Government should remove the restrictions over the export of onions and potatoes because the Government had notified that the said restrictions would be removed in the months of February or March and the same are not yet removed. We have, therefore, once more to request the Government to remove the said restrictions at an early date and by their doing so it would be an obligation to the general public and specially to the middle class people. About three months back the prices for the onions and potatoes were Rs. 45 per candy and Rs. 2-4-0 per maund respectively and the same at present are Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 per candy for the onions, and Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund for the potatoes.

If the restrictions are not removed, it would be a great hardship to the poor people who specially live upon the business of onions. The restrictions over the export are applicable only to the port of Bombay. There are no such restrictions for the ports of Madras, Karachi, Calcutta and all the ports of Kathiawad and free import and export is carried on at all the said ports. We also beg to draw the attention of the Government to the rates quoted above which go to show that to-day's rates are only one-third of those ruling three months back.

Government, we hope, would be good enough to remove the restrictions over the export of onions and potatoes at an early date and extricate the merchants from difficulties,—Yours, etc.

A MERCHANT.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 15.

The western disturbance has again given local rain in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. Rain has also fallen locally in Malabar and on the South Burma Coast.

The chief amounts are: Victoria Point, Mergui, Dras half an inch, Sonamarg one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Kashmir.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the week. Hour stated in Bombay Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of April.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
Thu.	15	m	8 36	24	11	15	m	2 42	18	11
			9 6a	26	1			2 40a	18	8
Fri	16	m	9 33	26	2	16	m	3 21	17	11
			9 48a	26	11			3 30a	16	5
Sat.	17	m	10 20	27	8	17	m	4 58	16	5
			10 26a	27	8			4 14a	17	4
Sun	18	m	11 2	28	7	18	m	4 34	15	3
			11 2a	28	3			4 56a	16	11
Mon	19	m	11 43	29	5	19	m	5 11	14	8
			11 40a	28	7			5 38a	16	9
Tues.	20		0 28a	29	11	20	m	5 40	13	8
								6 22a	16	10
Wed	21	m	0 21	28	6	21	m	6 29	13	7
			1 11a	29	10			7 7a	17	3

April 15 (Thursday) Sunrise 6h. 22m Sunset 6h. 56m.
,, 16 (Friday) ,, 6h. 21m ,, 6h. 56m.
,, 17 (Saturday) ,, 6h. 21m ,, 6h. 56m.
,, 18 (Sunday) ,, 6h. 20m ,, 6h. 57m
,, 19 (Monday) ,, 6h. 19m. ,, 6h. 57m
,, 20 (Tuesday) ,, 6h. 19m ,, 6h. 57m.
,, 21 (Wednesday) ,, 6h. 18m ,, 6h. 57m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	11d.	6h.	54-2m p.m.
New Moon	,,	19d.	3h	13-1m. a.m
First Quarter	,,	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p m

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON THURSDAY, THE 15th APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deduction, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th) ..	87.8	67.5	65	..	9.91	—0.70
Jask ..	86.5	70.1	91	..	6.97	+2.96
Muskat ..	93.8	79 0	67	..	0.82	—2.07
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	98.0	70.4	47	..	1.93	—0.32
Rawalpindi ..	79.2	58.2	57	..	8.63	—1.19
Lahore ..	99.1	67.3	39	..	3.33	—0 40
Hissar ..	102.7	71.3	33	..	1.76	—0.34
Ambala ..	100.6	66.7	28	..	4.39	—1.22
Delhi ..	100.0	74.6	28	..	2.32	—0.81
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra ..	103.2	72.3	20	..	2.10	+0.19
Mainpuri ..	102.8	66.9	41	..	1.63	—0.78
Jhansi ..	103.6	70.2	24	..	0.94	—0.94
Cawnpore ..	101.2	70.5	28	..	1.45	—0.81
Allahabad ..	101.8	68.4	23	..	1.04	—0.31
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad ..	112.9	72.4	43	..	0.78	—0.40
Karachi ..	85.1	75.3	86	..	0.45	—1.20
Ajmer ..	101.2	67.8	21	..	2.64	+1.21
Jaipur ..	103.6	66.8	15	..	2.71	+1.07
Kotah ..	104.8	76.0	15	..	2.02	+0.62
Mount Abu ..	88.0	69.6	21	..	0.78	—0.47
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	101.8	69.1	72	..	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka ..	84.6	77.7	80	..	1.07	+0.84
Veraval ..	82.3	71.8	91	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot ..	102.1	70.7	58	..	2.10	+1.09
Bhavnagar Para ..	100.6	72.4	49	..	3.68	+3.15
Surat ..	95.2	72.1	81	..	4.06	+3.68
Ahmedabad ..	106.6	75.3	44	..	1.30	+0.90
Deesa ..	106.9	69.5	27	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch ..	101.9	71.2	55	..	3.31	+2.44
Indore ..	101.4	69.1	30	..	4.94	+3.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	99.5	64.9	25	..	1.32	—1.67
Saugor ..	99.8	74.8	6	..	0.69	—1.65
Hoshangabad ..	1 2.1	67.4	26	..	3.68	+1.76
Khandwa ..	105.4	69.9	22	..	6.64	+5.30
Akola ..	106.2	73.1	40	0.03	1.74	—0.40
Amraoti ..	103.2	75.5	26	..	3.13	+0.65
Nagpur ..	101.6	71.1	27	..	2.02	—0.95
Chanda ..	101.5	75.0	57	..	2.53	—0.78
Raipur ..	100.6	71.2	56	..	1.60	—1.08
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.2	76.4	81	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri ..	89.7	74.5	78	..	0.73	—0.23
Marmugoa ..	87.2	76.6	81	..	3.91	+2.61
Karwar ..	91.6	76.0	77	..	3.11	+0.98
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	104.7	70.8	32	..	1.82	+0.71
Ahmednagar ..	101.6	71.3	23	..	4.13	+2.42
Poona ..	101.0	61.4	25	..	2.53	+1.04
Sholapur ..	104.6	78.0	9	..	2.79	+0.91
Bijapur ..	101.0	74.3	32	..	2.49	+0.72
Belgaum ..	97.2	68.3	23	..	2.84	—0.11
Gurungabad ..	101.5	73.4	29	..	3.14	+1.42
Nizamabad (Indr)	100.4	76.3	35	..	2.04	—0.21
Hyderabad ..	96.6	78.8	46	..	9.53	+6.85
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	91.1	80.3	74	..	9.21	+5.32
Calicut ..	89.6	80.2	82	..	20.77	+12.72
Cochin ..	93.0	80.0	75	0.12	22.08	+8. 4
Colombo ..	88.4	78.9	95	0.14	32.19	—2.23
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	90.3	75.2	74	..	13.48	+6.26
Bellary ..	103.5	77.8	42	..	6.31	+3.44
Cuddapah ..	103.0	76.8	51	..	9.68	+4.51
Madras ..	91.8	74.3	12	..	26.94	+5.84
Bangalore ..	94.5	66.9	59	..	7.38	+2.82
Coimbatore ..	97.3	75.8	70	..	7.06	+0.44
Trichinopoly ..	100.1	75.0	75	..	28.05	+12.41
Negapatam ..	91.6	81.3	76	..	58.55	+23.02

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi; elsewhere in the east and north Punjab both day and night temperatures are in slight excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature has risen generally, but is still in defect at night at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana. Temperature has risen nearly everywhere; the maximum is above normal in north Rajputana and upper Sind and rose to 113 deg. F. at Jacobabad; but the minimum is still in slight defect in north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the north-west but is above it in the south-east, where day temperature is in slight defect. Night temperature is in slight defect. Night temperature is generally below the average except in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is below the average in east Hyderabad; night temperature is in defect at Poona, but is in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west lies over the Punjab this morning, but has not been productive of any rain. Light rainfall has occurred at Colombo, Trivandrum and Cochin; elsewhere weather has been dry. Conditions continue favourable for thunderstorms in Hyderabad and the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan. There has been a further rise in temperature in north-west India and Jacobabad recorded a maximum of 113 deg. F. yesterday afternoon.

A few thunderstorms are likely in Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Duststorms or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab and Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th April 1920.

The western disturbance has given local rain and snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-west Frontier Province. Chief amounts are:—Sonamarg half an inch; Dars, Drosh a quarter; Trivandrum a half.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th April, 1920 was 30.072 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroids the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 1.38 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 15th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

L/N Syria ..	N F	K F	..M M & Co
Q Kaipan ..	N F	N F	..N Padamsey

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur ..	Mangalore	9 4	..K N & Co
Kaveri ..	Bhavnagar	10-4	..K N & Co
Setravati ..	..	11 4	..K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shinkai Maru.	N F	15/17-4	..J M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Aras ..	2 Months	31 5	..T M & Co
Datal..a ..	4 days	9-4	..Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Vigo ..	Dunkirk & Hull	16-4	..J F & Co
4	Chakla ..	P Gulf	15-4	..M M & Co
5	Alberto Cavaletto..	Italy	17-4	..M I & Co
6	Ferrara.	Abadan	N F	..S W & Co
9	Ferrara ..	..	..	..S W & Co
8	Fukai Maru..	Kobe	18-4	..N Y Kaisha
9	Shinyo Maru..	Kobe	30-4	..N Y Kaisha
14	Zayani ..	N F	N F	H S Shuhidary Co
15	Vendro ..	Calcutta	..	..I & Co
16	Hezaz ..	Jeddah	11-4	..T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1	Egypt ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
2	Clan Macvicar.	Malabar coast	17-4	..J F & Co
4	Margha ..	Karachi	..	..M M & Co
	N S Parvati	N F	17-4	..E E C & Co
5	Colaba ..	Antwerp	24 4	..M H & Co
9	Banfield.	..	..	..M M & Co
	Cordoba.	Const	..	..M M & Co
14	Oristano.		..	..T M & Co
15	Hamora.		..	..M M & Co
15	Huntspt		..	..W H G & Co
16	Polle		..	..D E I H
	Nas		..	..M M & Co

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, April 15.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the apointment of Signor Cavahere Luigi Segre as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Signor A. Pitacco.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Fr. B. C. H. Caicraft Kennedy is appointed to continue to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, during the absence of Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett on leave or pending further orders.

The resignation by Mr. V. N. Sathye of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholapur is accepted by the Governor in Council.

With the previous sanction Lieutenant M. P. LaBouchardiere is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Cumberlege is appointed to be Cantonment Mgaistrate, Poona, vice Major W. T. Barry proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cumberlege is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cumberlege, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Mr. V. R. Chaubal on termination of his appointment as Joint Subordinate Judge, Bulsar, is appointed to act as Joint Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, displacing Mr. D. G. Kamerkar.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. F. Oliveira, proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—

Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahmatullah Khairaz, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavle, to act as Fourth Persidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Dorab Navroji D. Khandalavala, to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The appointment of Mr. N. D. Gharda, Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay is confirmed to be substantive 'pro tempore' Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side vice Mr A F. Kinderley, I.C.S., transferred

Mr. D. R. Norman, Assistant Judge, Belgaum is appointed to be Assistant Sessions Judge Belgaum.

Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is appointed to be Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. D A. Thomson is appointed to be Conservator of Forests vice Mr. W. E. Coplestan and to do duty as Conservator of Forests, Utilization Circle.

Major R. J. C. Burke is appointed as the Civil Officer and President of the Exemption Tribunal for Kathiawar during the absence of Major A. H. E. Mosse on leave or pending further orders.

Captain B. H. Jones is appointed to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the P of Bombay during the absence of Captain N. F. J. Wilson.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

1ST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

The following results of the First Examination in Engineering of the University of Bombay were announced yesterday:—

FIRST CLASS. (In order of Merit.)

Natvarlal Balubhai Shah; Ganpatrao Vishwanath Sathe; Laxmichand Chunilal Kapadia; Vishwanath Vinayak Kane; Anand Durgarao Telang; Bhavanishankar Raghavendra Kasorgad.

SECOND CLASS.

Minocher Kaikobad Batliwala; Ramchand Sobhagchand Bhatia; Jamietram Motiram Bhatt; Vaman Govind Bhide; Byram Hormasji Bilpodiwala; Ramchandra Mukund Bongale; Mangalprasad Hariprasad Buch; Dhanvantrai Balvantra Desai; Rangnath Narayan Deshpande; Valentine Edmund Douglas; Govind Trimbak Gokhale; Shankar Ramchandra Inamdar; Anant Kashinath Joshi; Sidheshwar Govind Kale; Vaman Narhar Kelkar; Vaman Kashinath Majgaonkar; Balubhai Bhikhubhai Malia; Jethalal Anandji Maru; Terence St. John McMullen; Karim Alladin Noorani; Bhagwan Prabhakar Oka; Durgashankar Bhaishankar Poncholi. Vasudev Govind Panvalkar; Krishnaji Kashinath Parchure; Chunilal Maneklal Parekh; Noorkhan Mahomedkhan Pathan; Vasudev Hari Saraph; Maganlal Jeychand Shah; Abdussamad Rasulbhai Sodagar, Abdulaziz Abdullah Solungi; Harihar Maneklal Surti; Gurunath Dattatraya Vaidya; Nagardas Mohanlal Wadhwana

Natvarlal Balubhai Shah (No. 50) wins the Kahandas Muncharam and the Col. Patrick French Scholarships.

2ND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING (CIVIL.)

FIRST CLASS (IN (ORDER OF MERIT).

Govind Parashram Dandekar; Shankar Balkrishna Joshi; Shrinivas Satyendra Divatia; Hiranand Shiwakram Mirchandani; Chandulal Mathurdas Shah; Virendrarai Chandrashankar Mehta; Narayan Balkrishna Gadre; Khushalbhai Lallubhai Patel; Anant Shivram Redkar; Nadir Cavasji Bulsara.

SECOND CLASS.

Prabhudas Potamberdas Adalja; Mahomed Ghulam Ahmed Akhtar; Laxman Vasudev Chhatre; Babu Shankar Dalaya; Kaikobad Jehangir Dastur; Natwarlal Jethalal Dholakia; Kaikobad Ratanshaw Engineer; Janardan Trimbak Gadre; Kundandas Damomal Gagani; Coimbatore Lakshminarasima Iyengar; Nilkanth Gopal Joglekar; Nautamlal Pranshankar Joshi; Shridhar Purushottam Kane; Achyut Govind Kanitkar; Nasarvanji Fardunji Keravala; Nanikram Gurdassing Kewalramani; Saubhagyachand Khimchand Kothari; Ramchandra Ganesh Kotibhaskar; Narayan Ramchandra Magal; Thakurdas Premsing Makhijani; Rustam Dhanjibhai Masani; Din Dyal Mehta; Merwanji Nanabhoy Merchant; Krishna Vishnu Modak; Manilal Chhotalal Modi; Padmanabh Raghavendrarao Mysore; Janardan Ganesh Nimkar; Pandurang Ramkrishna Padukone; Mahadev Govind Ranade; Narayan Hanmant Reghe; Chimanlal Trikamlal Shah; Nanubhai Gopalji Shah; Madhav Vyankatesh Sohoni; Gangadharappa Mariyappa Sulkunte; Ardeshir Maneckji Surveyor; Sadashiv Laxman Tengshe; Dwarkanath Ganesh Vaingankar; Mulshankar Manganlal Vyas.

NOT CLASSED.

Ratanshaw Nusserwanji Hilluwala; and Nariman Hormusji Seervai

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. E. (CIVIL.)

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit):—

N. V. Srinivasamurti; Vaman Krishna Mahajan; Dattatraya Ramchandra Bhalerao; Lalchand Topandas Wadhwani; K. V. Srinivasamurti.

B

SECOND CLASS.

Brajkishor Agrawal, Annaji Krishna Amingad, Abdulkadir Abdulrahman Azad, Jitendra Nath Banerji, Erushchaw Jamasji Baria, Edulji Mervanji Bilimoria, Jal Pirojshaw Daruvala, Chhotubhai Guabhai Desai, Gopalji Jivraj Desai, Maneklal Ambalal Desai, Pestonji Novroji Dubash, Pestonji Edulji Golvala, Himayat Ali Khan, Kadaba Venkatarama Iyengar, Vyanka esh. Govind Joshi, Govind Raghunath Mirajkar, Ghanshamdas Naraindas Mirchandani, Phiroze Nasarvanji Nariman, Atmaram Narayan Patel, Tribhovandas Gokaldas Patel, Kanchanlal Trikamlal Patva, David Solomon Perry, Anant Keshav Ranade, Adur Rangaswami, Vishindas Hassamal Sadarangani, Nadir Pestonji Sanjana, Vellore Muhammad Sirajuddin Sharieg, Hari Vishnu Sovani, Ardeshir Dinshaw Vehvalvala,.

NOT CLASSED.

Sachindra Nath Chuckerbutty, Jal Rustomji Kanka.

N. V. Srinivasamurti (No. 52) wins the James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.

Vaman Krishna Mahajan (No. 28) wins the J. D. Naegamvala Prize.

FIRST CLASS.

Anant Pandurang Nadkarni.

SECOND CLASS.

Narmadashankar Motilal Bhatt, Bhikaji Raoji Bhide, Mamodar Pandurang Chhatre, Gopal Anant Joshi, Madhavlal Krishnalal Mehta, Narayan Pandurang Natu, Laxman Ramchandra Patwardhan, Krishna Rao Settikere,

NOT CLASSED.

Sadashiv Atmaram Gadkari; Laxmanrao Bhaskarrao Pandya.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MECHANICAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Khurshedji Merwanji Kharegat.

SECOND CLASS.

Rajaram Balvant Chitnis, Sadashiv Atmaram Gadkari, Robert Charles Paranjoti, Barjorji Pestanji Surti.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. E. (MACHANICAL.)

Khurshedji Merwanji Kharegat wins the M. F. Pandey Scholarship.

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DIGESTIVE DISORDERS

PAINS AFTER EATING — FLATULENCE — ACIDITY — HEADACHES — BILIOUSNESS — CONSTIPATION

YIELD TO THE IDEAL H

HAWKER MISANCE.

NEED FOR CONTROL.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar on Thursday, when the question of controlling the hawking of sweetmeats in the city was discussed and referred to a Committee for consideration.

The Commissioner, in a letter dated the 16th March, 1920, said:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 9631 of 10th November, 1919, ,as to the undesirable practice of hawking sweetmeats in front of school premises. The only adequate method of regulating sweetmeat hawkers would be to secure legislation requiring them to be licensed, as hawkers of milk are licensed under Section 412A of the Municipal Act, 1888. In the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 10th October, 1919, a Bill containing amendments to the Municipal Act, 1888, was published and included a clause requiring sweetmeat shops to be licensed. This Bill contained no reference to hawkers. Pending further legislation, sweetmeats or such other things exposed to contamination and infested with flies, could be confiscated and destroyed under Sections 416 or 417 of the Municipal Act as unwholesome and unfit for human food, more especially in a City where there are many basket privies and many children who never use a privy of any kind. There can be no question that bowel complaints are in many instances due to the contamination of food by flies, but as the confiscation of food and its destruction would constitute a new departure, the adoption of this practice should first be sanctioned by the Corporation and vendors warned by public notices that sweetmeats and such other things not adequately protected from contamination and infection by flies will be confiscated and destroyed."

Mr. B. N. Motiwala moved that the Commissioner be requested to represent to Government to undertake legislation for an amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to control the hawking of sweetmeats in the city by municipal licenses and that in the meanwhile he be requested to deal with unwholesome sweetmeats or such other things if found hawked about in the city, under Sections 416 and 417 of the Act.

Mr. Motiwala was glad the Commissioner had brought forward this proposal, but he was afraid the praiseworthy intention would not be entirely fulfilled unless some kind of nourishing food was supplied to the pupils by the school authorities themselves.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala seconded the proposition.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, supporting the proposition, said he had had a conversation with Mr. Kaikobad Marzban of the New High School, who told him he had frequently represented the matter to the Commissioner of Police, who however replied that the Police could not remove the hawkers. The Municipal Commissioner was then written to and he also sent in a similar reply. The experience of the principals of some of the big schools in the Fort was very bitter with regard to the hawker nuisance. It was absolutely necessary that something should be done in the matte

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the evil could be remedied to a great extent if the practice observed at the St. Xavier's High School of allowing into the compound only those hawkers who guaranteed the purity of the stuff sold by them, was followed elsewhere.

Mr. Haveliwala thought the evil could be remedied by police and municipal action.

"OPEN THE DOOR TO CORRUPTION."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said nobody could oppose legislation intended for the good of the children, but he was afraid this particular legislation would open the door to corruption. It was no use entrusting the subordinate staff with the work of tackling the evil, unless they appointed an adequate and honest staff of superior officers to deal with it. What had they done with regard to vendors of milk? Those were licensed and yet though many of them mixed milk with dirty water nothing had been done to effectively check the practice.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy said this was a question of health, and it would be better to refer it for consideration to the Medical Relief Committee. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, seconding the amendment, said it was high time something was done to remedy the evil effectively.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik, supporting the amendment, said they should have a workable proposition as it was no use having a legislation which would open the door to corruption.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar said the Municipality had the power to destroy unwholesome food, and he thought the police and the Municipality could remedy the evil. The suggestion to license the hawkers appeared to him to be an impracticable one.

Mr. Motiwala withdrew his proposition in favour of Mr. Byramji's amendment, which was carried.

CITY IMRPOVEMENT TRUST LAND.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 10654, dated the 4th December, 1919, regarding the question of controlling the prices of the City Improvement Trust land and the rent or profits to be derived by its lessees be requested to consider and report on the question of affording facilities to the tenants of the buildings erected on the plots in the schemes notified and executed by the Bombay Improvement Trust to become owners thereof on the rent purchase system."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Dr. Viegas next moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in the development of the north of the City in the several schemes notified by the Bombay Improvement Trust no subsidiary roads should be of a width less than 50 feet and that the main roads should not be of a width less than 80 feet. (2) That sites for schools, colleges, hostels, dispensaries, hospitals, markets, cemeteries, places for worship, recreation grounds and other public conveniences should be marked out and reserved. (3) That the Secretary do communicate this resolution to the Improvement Trust."

Dr. Viegas said the practice of having narrow roads had converted Gamdevi into a slum. On Laburnum Road two carriages could not go abreast, as the width of the road was only about twenty feet with small footpaths. Similarly roads like the Princess Street were considered wide enough when they were built, but a few years' experience had taught them otherwise. They should therefore look ahead, and build roads wide enough to meet not only the present requirements, but also those of the future.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said Laburnum Road was wide enough for three carriages to pass abreast. He moved as an amendment that no main roads should be of a width less than 50 feet, and that sites for schools, dispensaries, markets and recreation grounds should be marked out and reserved.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta suggested that the words "as far as possible" be added at the end of the first two clauses of the proposition, and that the word "cemetery" be omitted from the second clause.

Dr. Viegas accepted the suggestion to so modify his proposition.

AN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it would be an extravagance to have roads of the width mentioned in the proposition at all places. Many members had in the past protested against money being spent on the widening of roads in preference to the improvement of slums, and here they were passing a proposition which would encourage the Improvement Trust in its policy of having wide roads. Personally, he had no objection to the proposition being passed, but he asked them to remember that they had in the past protested against the Trust having wide roads.

Mr. H. P. Mody said it was a tall order to have 80 and 50 feet wide roads in the suburbs when they had not had that luxury even in the city. If they added the words "as far as practicable" to the second part of the proposition it would be meaningless and nothing beyond a pious expression of hope. They must propose something definite in the matter, and he therefore moved an amendment referring the matter to the Roads Committee.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that when Mr. Orr wanted to have wide roads the Corporation called his action as one flouting their opinion, and now they were going to the other extreme.

Mr. J. B. Petit said it was not correct to say that the Corporation in the past had protested against the Improvement Trust having wide roads. They were not against the Trust making new large roads, but were against the widening up of old roads that were already sufficiently wide. He was in favour of Mr. Mody's amendment.

Mr. Mody's amendment was then put to the vote and carried. It was next carried as a substantive proposition.

POSTAL DELAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Corporation has resolued to address Government on the question of delay to deliveries by the Postal Department and the several speakers' narratives shewed that inconvenience is much felt. The public is grateful to the Corporation in its efforts to find out the cause of present efficiency.

It cannot be that the Postal Department which was once so regular and efficient could have deteriorated without causes. I have sometimes dealings with the Post Office and from enquiries I made I find that it is not the ill-will or slackness on the part of the administrators that is the cause. There is inefficiency not only in Bombay but also outside Bombay, and the reason cannot be want of proper supervision. From local enquiries I find that there are several causes some of which are beyond the control of the Postal Department. They are (1) Deputation of Bombay clerks to Mesopotamia, and other places consequent on the war. A fairly good staff of Bombay, I understand, is still at Mesopotamia, (2) absence of clerks on illness, —the health of Bombay being not at its best since the great influenza epidemic (3) increase of postal work due to increased business activity. There are other causes as explained by one of the clerks, viz., the inadequacy of the pay which does not fall in with the present conditions of living that men leave the postal service because attendance is irregular, holidays few and work plenty and are attracted to the several new banks, companies and firms which have recently come into existence. The Government also, I believe, has its hands full, and has its own difficulties but the great crowd at the public counter without and the small number of clerks to meet them within is a visual evidence that the Government must increase the staff.

The way in which letters are sometimes addressed adds to the difficulties of the Post Office, and then the administration is blamed. But in fairness to the Post Office I think the administration is not so perverse or indifferent as it is thought to be.—Yours, etc.,

A. K. K.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

VACANCY ON BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" notification issued on April 15, says:—

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to call upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to elect a member to represent the Chamber on the local Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. R. H. Brooke, whose resignation has been accepted by His Excellency.

INDIANS AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

LACK OF OPPORTUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day you publish in your paper an interview with Sir P. C. Ray on the Ghosh's Law, which must send a thrill of grateful joy through every young aspiring Indian. Such original contributions to the stock of human knowledge as Dr. Ghosh's as well as those of Sir J. C. Bose, must dispel the charge against Indians that they are a set of dreamy people who have contributed little to the scientific knowledge of the world. I take this opportunity of assuring everyone in whose tenacious brain such notions still lurk, that if we have not been able to do more the fault is not entirely ours. With penury staring at every door with the lack of facilities, be they scientific, naval or military, with the doors shut on almost every path of progress, what more could be expected from us? How many of our young people have to rot here for want of monetary assistance to proceed to the countries where they can put to use their faculties? We have few or none first rate laboratories. And our beneficent Government, ever pleading ill-starred pecuniary circumstances, like Mr. Micawber of Dickens, labours hard to provide half a dozen scholarships to outgoing students. These hardly come even half the way, but they are the last crumbs that it can spare.

As regards our own Presidency it is pitiable that we have not even one research laboratory. Great hopes were entertained about the Royal Institute of Science, and every student of science expected to see at least one research laboratory here. But from the talk in the scientific circles that there the teaching is to begin from the A B C of Science—at present Thomas Cook is lodging his guests there—all our hopes have begun to droop down. From instances like this, from the wanton apathy to encourage the study of science, we can hardly help giving room to grave misgivings about the policy of the Government in furthering the study of science in India.

In conclusion, sir, it is not that the average Indian is below par with the rest of the world. Give us opportunities, give us encouragement, give us the rightful due of our labours—then will you see that we are at least as intellectually advanced as any people on this earth.—Yours, etc.

"YOUNG INDIA."

Chowpatty, April 15.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Commenting on the latest accident of travelling on the footboard on the G. I. P. Railway the "Prajamitra" says:—

We have no desire to apportion blame for what has occurred between the rash and reckless passengers and the all-too-compliant railway authorities. Both parties were obviously to blame and contributed towards the unfortunate tragedy apart from the open door of the goods truck, which was the proximate and decisive cause of the whole trouble. But the incident points to a general state of things which must be remedied, if such accidents are to be avoided. The erring goods truck might be the proximate cause of the accident; but there is no doubt that the ultimate root-cause of the whole trouble is the scandalous insufficiency of railway service during recent years. The hardship of passengers on Indian railways is an old story. But since the war it has become something much worse than mere hardship. Travelling on foot-boards is no more pleasant than it is safe. People do not hang on to foot-boards for a joyride. They do so from grim necessity. They must hang on like that or else be left behind. The whole affair indicates not so much the rashness of passengers, or the negligence of railway servants, as the scandalous insufficiency of railway service. People hang on to foot-boards out of desperation and not mere wantonness. They are driven to it by the conditions of the local train service. It is all very well to talk of stopping the practice. The practice is dangerous and must be stopped. But the only real remedy for these troubles would be to improve the service. There should be more carriages to a train and a more frequent service of trains. The defficiency of rolling-stock on Indian railways must be promptly supplied by any means. The whole problem of transport service requires to be earnestly tackled with. The means of transport for local and suburban service in Bombay are hopelessly inadequate. Next to the housing problem, this appears to be the most urgent question awaiting solution. The two problem are in fact inter-dependent, and the one cannot be satisfactorily solved without settling the other. We hope this unfortunate accident will focus the attention of the public and of the authorities on this appalling state of things and speedy measures will be devised to make railway service more adequate to the needs of the public. The overcrowding which results in [illegible] of hanging out on the fo[illegible] avoided.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1920-21.

In the course of the Memorandum by the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust on the budget estimates for the year 1920-21 it is stated:—

The estimates have been framed on the assumption that the present partial occupation of the Docks and Reclamation for military purposes will cease in the course of the year, and that there will be a general revival of trade.

The gross revenue for 1920-21 is estimated at 184.06 lakhs; this includes surtax on certain items, amounting in all to 2.37 lakhs but excludes pilotage and special receipts. The original estimates for the current financial year stood at 165.64 lakhs, but actual receipts for the 12 months ending December have reached 192.16 lakhs. Ground and Shed Rents in the Docks are again greatly in excess of the estimates. Under this head we have received 34.73 lakhs against an estimate of 20 lakhs. For next year the receipts from this source are estimated at 26.50 lakhs. Charges for trooping accommodation have given us 3 lakhs more than estimated during the current year. Under this head we have budgetted for a decrease from 7.50 to 3.00 lakhs in 1920-21.

From the Railway Department we hope to get 25.20 lakhs next year, an increase of nearly 5 lakhs. This is obtained mainly by an increase in the Terminal charges; partly by increase in local rates.

EPENDITURE.

The gross expenditure for the ensuing year is estimated at 198.50 lakhs (again excluding pilotage and special items). This is 21 lakhs above the expenditure as originally estimated for the current year, and 15.75 lakhs above the revised estimates.

The Committee have examined in detail the proposed expenditure in the different departments, revising the figures where necessary. The principal increases in expenditure anticipated in 1920-21 over the original estimates for 1919-20 occur under the following heads:—

	Lakhs.
Debt charges	4.19
Stores and materials	3.85
Establishment	3.76
Railway Depreciation Fund	3:50
Dock Labour	3.00
Special provision for revision of salaries	1.96

The estimated expenditure under all head exceeds the estimated receipts by 14.444 lakhs. It is proposed to meet this defici by appropriation from the Revenue Reserve Fund specially accumulated for the purpose.

CAPITAL.

The estimated expenditure on capital account is 124.87 lakhs. allotted as follows:

	Lakhs.
Section I New Works. Ordinary	71.14
Section II. Alexandra and Hughes Docks Construction	11.11
Section III. Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Port Trust Railway	42.62

In Section I, we provide 20 lakhs for the purchase of new dredgers and attendant barges. Other large items are 7 lakhs for quarters for officers, 6 lakhs for workmen's quarters at Antop Village. 11 lakhs for filling at Wadala (where an effective demand for sites for industries has already sprung up) and 16.67 lakhs to complete the oil pier at Trombay with pipe line to Sewri.

In Section II, we provide 2.32 lakhs for steam road cranes for handling heavy lifts in the Alexandra Dock, and .50 lakhs for a steam crane for lifting the shores at Hughes Dry Dock. Another item of special interest is the provision of .50 lakhs for the deepening of the entrance channel to Alexandra Dock. This is only the beginning of a work that will become prominent when the services of the big dredger "Silurus" are available.

In Section III, we find 7 lakhs for new plant for completing the filling of the Reclamation and 5 lakhs for cost of filling. It is essential that this work should be pushed on to completion with the utmost speed. For the construction of sheds, roads, etc., on the new Cotton Green, we provide 15 lakhs. Our share in the cost of providing the western approach to the Victoria Road overbridge is 1.50 lakhs. Half a lakh is put down for the commencement of the Sewri Road overbridge. For new rolling stock for the Port Trust Railway we provide 10.50 lakhs.

The money required for capital expenditure will be provided—

	Lakhs.
from unexpended balances of loans and certain other receipts	28.85
from loan to be raised in 1920-21	91.78
from the Revenue Reserve Fund	4.24
	124.87

A further sum of 2.64 lakhs advanced during 1919-20 for works for which loan had not been raised, has also to be provided. The total amount to be raised by a new loan in 1920-21 is thus 94.50 lakhs.

The Revenue Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 89.78 lakhs on 1st April, 1919. During the current year withdrawals from the Fund are expected to amount to Rs. 15.53 lakhs, of which Rs. 15.02 lakhs are allotted to works and Rs. 0.51 lakhs to meeting the balance of payments due to the Municipality for the general tax on the revised assessment of Port Trust properties for the years 1914-19. There is expected to be surplus of 8 lakhs on this year's working. Proposals will be submitted to the Trustees for increasing the Securities Depreciation Fund; this will absorb the whole of the surplus.

The Revenue Reserve Fund will stand at Rs. 74.25 lakhs on 1st April 1920. We shall require Rs. 14.44 lakhs to meet the estimated deficit of 1920-21; we are also taking Rs. 4.24 lakhs for the completion of certain capital works which have been charged to that Fund. If expenditure is incurred as estimated, the Revenue Reserve Fund will stand at the close of the year 1920-21 at Rs. 55.57 lakhs.

SOME FACTS.

There are more motors for hire than private cars in Japan.

* * * *

Germany's police forces number 100,000 men, all former officers N.C.O.'s.

* * *

Tin farthings and halfpennies were issued in England in the reign of James II.

* * * *

Barberton, an American town with 7,000 inhabitants, was built round a match factory.

* * * *

Cushions filled with dried coffee grounds are said to keep needles and pins from rusting.

* * * * *

British exports totalled £105,880,000 in January. This is the first time they have exceeded the 100 million sterling.

* * * *

Aged 38, a woman in Berlin has had twenty-seven children, including three sets of triplets and four sets of twins.

* * * * *

A fixed balloon may not be flown within five miles of any aerodrome without permission from the Air Ministry.

* * * * *

The process of making a cashmere shawl occupies three men for six months, and calls for the fleece of ten goats.

* * * * *

The British Navy is getting rid of all her 12 inch gun battleships; all future ships will have 13.5 and 15-inch guns.

* * * * *

A ton of water taken from the Atlantic Ocean yields 311b. of salt, as compared with 1871b. from the same quantity of Dead Sea water.

* * * * *

The British Army will shortly be reduced to a strength of 200,000, equivalent to the Army allowed to Germany by the Peace Treaty.

* * * * *

There are still 22,440 of our late enemy aliens in the United Kingdom, without counting women of British birth who are married to aliens. (Answers).

* * * * *

The curvature of the earth amounts to seven inches per mile.

* * * * *

The Scandinavian bridegroom presents to his betrothed a Prayer Book and many other gifts. She in turn, gives him, especially in Sweden, a shirt, and this he invariably wears on his weddingday.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. LOCAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While supporting the article which appeared in the issue of "The Chronicle" of the 14th instant, will you grant me the indulgence of some space in your valued paper?

The writer has overlooked the poor clerks, who have to suffer for the irregular local train service. As a matter of fact these employees residing at Grant Road, Girgaon and Malabar Hill on their duties to station to catch a train after their duties, to secure cuts in trains which run generally full packed. They run to the railway station then, with eagerness to catch a train and reach in good time to sign the muster. To their great despair, they find the trains coming late by 15 to 20 minutes and that too quite full with passengers standing crowded in the gangways of the compartments. With such strenuous efforts they reach their offices and at times have to listen and bear the cut remarks of their superiors. I have seen many clerks leaving home by 9 o'clock in the morning and still unable to reach in good time to their offices for want of conveyance. A good many industries have been floating. Will not our City Fathers start a limited concern to run motor lorries accommodating 14 passengers? A passenger lorry complete costs about Rs. 3,000, if 15 to 20 such lorries are made to run the whole day in the busy parts of the city, the concern is sure to make handsome profits and relieve the public from these hardships.

Apart from this scheme, will not the railway authorities account for such irregularities in the local service? Is it that the engines want to go on strike and claim higher quality or grade of coal to run their wheels in time as scheduled in the time-tables?—Yours, etc.

M. P. KENNY.

Mahim,

A Darwha message of April 13 says:—

A meeting of leading people of Darwha Taluq was held yesterday under the presidency of the Sub-Divisional Officer Darwha Taluq to consider the proposal of raising a peace memorial fund. The proposal was opposed because there was no peace yet, and it was decided by majority not to raise money for a peace memorial.

* * * *

The "Rangoon Times" calls attention to the rumour that an offer for the purchase of the Rangoon Rice mill has been made by a Japanese firm and claims that as food supplies are equally important as non-ferrous Metals, an enactment similar to the non-Ferrous Metals Act should be passed to prevent the intrusion of alien firms into trade in food supplies, paper etc., and urges the Government to give the matter its immediate consideration. The recent Japanese legislation has not, the paper thinks, effected any real change in the policy.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the new life that has permeated in the province. Accompanied by Mr. Andrews and other teachers of Shanti Niketan, he visited Bhavnagar and Limbdi. He is reported to have been so much pleased with the whole trip, that, if he could, he would not refuse another trip.

Mrs. Besant had been here the previous week to take part in the Theosophical Federation at Rajkote, but could not awake any enthusiasm among the people. She passed a day at Rajkote addressed the Federation and left for her election tour in Gujrat.

KATHIAWAD LETTER.

NEED FOR A CONFERENCE.

SIR PRABHASHANKER'S OPPORTUNITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, April 13.

Happy is the soil of British India whose children can win for her, her immemorial rights of freedom and inspire and encourage others like our benighted brethren of Kathiawad to worship at the shrine of that great Goddess to capture her attentions. Although the wish has come, although the spirit has awakened, still there is lacking the force of driving, the link of co-ordination, the hand of organization and, above all the spirit of martyrdom in Kathiawad. After all those frantic efforts of Mr. Shukla and others at Bombay, the life in Rajkote has again become as calm as we witness after the passing of a storm; and, a bit troubled minds of those undaunted princes of Kathiawad are again free and easy to try stakes on their bridge table or tennis courts. Alas, we stand where we were, if not under a firmer grip—a tighter bondage. These tactful diplomatic princes of Kathiawad have grasped the situation; they have seen the coming tide and they are up to stemming it in their own ways. With the coming of the Chamber of Princes, all of them have their independence assured and will have merry time for the use of it all will be transferred to the care of their Sir friends. They would be up against sort of interventions on behalf of Government, now that they would be under the protection of that powerful of the Chamber of Princes; and would scarcely expected to encourage among people any desire of liberty or reg tion. Under these circumstances, he be a dreamer and a fool who would pect these chiefs to grant to their any substantial reforms as was pi pected by Lord Chelmsford. Polit in Kathiawad is, therefore, be creasingly hard and requires all fice, all the time and all the not a few selfless workers.

Necessity of a Conference.

The first essential of political work in Kathiawad is to find out and link together the workers in the different places. There is a good deal of ignorance and lack of information, about the state of things prevailing in many of the States. All information requires to be gathered, all workers require to be collected and all intelligence requires to be applied to carve out a Scheme for the emancipation of the province. We do not mean to have any destructive line of work; let us show some constructive work. Let us show to the Chiefs themselves the defects of their systems of Governments and the tyranny or the injustice of the administration wherever it exists. Let them have the opportunities to improve themselves. Let us have our own scheme of reforms like that of the Congress League to form the basis of discussion. Let us also say to the British Ministers that we are the Indian States—the part of the Empire—the real and the true representatives of Indian India which has given such a mighty share in the world-war. Let us tell them frankly that it is we who deserve all recognition and appreciation which is being usurped wholesale by these princes. In a word, let us make ourselves felt both among princes and the British Cabniet. For all that, a Conference, first of Kathiawad States and then of all the Indian States, ought to be convened. Rajputana had its conference. Kathiawad ought to have had it earlier. Still, it is never too late; the Hitwardhak Sabha should do it.

Sir Prabhashaker Pattani's Opportunity.

It must be said to the credit of Bhavnagar that, of almost all the States of Kathiawad, the administration system there is the cleanest and the least autocratic or avaracious. With a fairly prosperous and cultured population, with a number of educational and other activities of many of its children, Bhavnagar is the fittest ground for any political experiment. It is therefore, we say, that Sir Prabhashanker has his opportunity. With a well-intentioned colleague like Mr. Owen, a sympatehtic Agent like Mr. Macconocci and a Liberal minded Governor like Sir George Lloyd, not to speak of his own weighty and influential personality, Sir Prabhashanker Pattni has his opportunity, if he can make use of it. Frankly speaking, his work as a Dewan of Bhavnagar apart, there is very little in his life-work that is commensurate with his greatness. All his dreams in life are now realized; and, he has now reached a point when he should apply himself to better greater and nobler things in life. Would Sir Prabhashanker do it? Bhavnagar has a place nearest his heart. He is as ardently loved and admired by Bhavnagar. He has, under circumstances, not quite agreeable, endeavoured to put his life's experience at the feet of Bhavnagar. Bhavnagar has appreciated it; but she expects something more. Sir Prabhashanker must satisfy her political aspirations. If he does this, it may be, other States may follow him and thus he may pave the way for the representative institutions in the province and may earn the honour of leading the forces of progress in Kathiawad. Has Sir Prabhashanker a goal in life? Has he sufficient strength? Then he has his opportunity. The eyes of Kathiawad are on him.

Dr. Tagore and Mrs. Besant.

Kathiawad had the good luck to receive in her own home, that world's great poet, that India's great and patriotic son, Dr. Tagore during the last week. Ovations which he received on all the chief stations of the railway by which he passed were proofs positive, if proofs were needed, of

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Tagore's lecture on Education in the University Convocation Hall at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad to preside.

SATURDAY, April 17.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. 'Kowara' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 18.

Malis for Mauritius per s.s. Urlana via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 20.

The Mail steamer Nellore with the outward mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

WEDNESDAY. APRIL 21.

Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Co., Ltd.. 48th annual general meeting of shareholders at 4 p.m. at th head office, Oriental Buildings, Fort.

NATIONAL P.R. EMERGENCY CORPS.

Mr. Hadi C. Tyabji has become a life member of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, by sending a cheque for Rs. 200.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the volunteers of the H. R. V. Corps are required to be present in uniform this evening at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the University Hall to preserve order at Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's lecture.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Library, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Tuesday was 127 as against 205 last year 164 in 1918. There were 6 attacks and 4 ths from plague. 10 attacks and 1 death small-pox and 1 attack and 4 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Only Government and Press telegrams are allowed via Vladivostock for Siberia and places beyond. Private messages will not be accepted as the Russian Administration refuse the same.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual social gathering of the present and past students of the Indian Education Society's English school for girls shall be celebrated in the school compound near the Portuguese Church at Dadar at 5-15 p.m (S. T.). on Sunday the 18th instant. The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parakh will preside.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The Bombay University Employment Bureau has been asked to recommend some B.E.'s (Civil) and L.C.E.'s to fill up posts suitable to them in Bombay and in a prominent State. So the newly successful B.E.'s should register their names with the Bureau and avail themselves of this opportunity. The registration fee is only Rs. 2. Application forms can be had from the Secretary to the Bureau, University Office.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in Kolhapur State. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in several districts. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat and Karnatak districts and in Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for khrif sowing. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains though high were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	58 to 69
Gujarat	31 to 63
Konkan	41 to 47
Deccan	35 to 48
Karnatak	43 to 66

FAR EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., Madras, notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

India to Australia:—Full rate, 39 hours; Deferred, 58 hours.

Australia to India:—Full rate, 14 hours; Deferred, 14 hours.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th April 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m; 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.875 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.3 "
Dew Point	72.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.752 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	2.2 "
Maximum temparature of Air	88.3 "
Minimum do. do.	75.9 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind	15 Miles.

BY-ELECTION IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A Bombay Government Gazette issued on April 15 notifies the fixing of Monday, the 10th May 1920, for a Ward Election to fill up the casual vacancy in the Bombay Municipality occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. A. D.McBain, a representative of the (A) Fort Ward.

FIRE AT WADALA.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 13,000.

A fire took place on Wednesday night in some sulphur and other inflammable material lying in the open by the side of the Port Trust Railway, at Wadala. Water was of no use in putting out the flames and earth had to be used. The damage is put down at Rs. 13,000. The goods belonged to the Eastern Chemical Company.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

LUSITANIANS (4) BEAT ISLAM GYMKHANA 2.

The replay of this drawn tie in the preliminary round of the above tournament came off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Thursday when the Islam Gymkhana team had to admit defeat by the margin of two goals, the scores being four goals to two. Both the teams had a few changes. The form of the Islam Gymkhana team fell far below the expectations of their supporters, as in spite of frequent raids on the opposing defence, their forwards failed to make concerted and finished attack, while their defence also did not play up to the mark. The Lusitanian forwards were more quick and accurate in shooting while they attacked oftener than their opponents did. They missed many chances while their defence showed improved form on the replay.

Pais scored the first goal for the Lusitanians within 10 minutes from the start off a corner shot. Cyriaco increased the lead 10 minutes later. The Islam Gymkhana during this period was subjected to insistent attack, and Bham in the Islam defence played a superb game, his alacrity and resourcefulness being very creditable. The pressure was maintained for a few minutes more during which Johnnie and Marcus D'Souza missed some chance by shooting wide of the mark. The Islam Gymkhana retaliated and a few minutes before the call of half-time Rasool reduced the margin, and the teams changed sides with the scores

Lusitanians	2 goals.
Islam Gymkhana	1 goal.

After ends had been changed, the exchanges grew fairly even, the Islam Gymkhana team showing up decidedly improved form at this period. Both goals were attacked in turn and from one of their sallies the Lusitanians scored their third goal through Marcus D'Souza. Not to be daunted, the Islam Gymkhana forwards played with great dash and determination and Rasool scored again for the Islam team after 15 minutes' play from the re-start. The Lusitanians then returned to attack and some fast play followed in which the defensive ranks on either side had to work very hard to keep the attacking strings at bay. Towards the close, Cyriaco D'Souza scored the fourth goal for the Lusitanians and soon after the game came to a close with the final scores:—

Lusitanians (A)	4 goals.
Islam Gymkhana	2 goals.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians (A):—B. Sollis; Faria and Dominic; Martin, Pais and Newman D'Souza; Johnnie D'Souza, Marcus D'Souza, Pinto, Cyriaco D'Souza and Saldanha.

Islam Gymkhana:—Osman; Bham and Shams-ul-Huq; M. S. Shaikh, G. M. Shaikh and Sahabuddin; Qazi, Rasool, Mirza Beg, A. M. Khan and Y. Khan.

Umpires:—Messrs. Hammond and Bhattacharjee.

HORNETS (1) DRAW WITH CA HIGH SCHOOL. A (1)

Undoubtedly the best game of the tournament seen so far this was provided by the meeting between these two teams on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Thursday, when an exceptionally fast and close encounter ended in a draw of one goal all. The Hornets had more missed chances than perhaps what the opposing forwards had, but considering the balance of exchanges, the game on the whole proved very even. The main feature of the play was the superb defence on either side, both the back and half-back lines of each team developing magnificent spoiling tactics with great judgment and alacrity—Lynn, Cowper and Moulton showing up best in the Cathedral High School team, while Brothers James, Rodrigues and Race were most in evidence for the Hornets' team. But for their inaccurate shooting, which had a great demoralising influence on their Hornets' defence, the Hornets might have won by a substantial margin. There was hardly a dull moment in the seventy minutes' play as hot pace was kept throughout and both the goals were attacked in quick succession. The teams, on the whole looked very evenly matched and the forward rushes on either side were quite effectively neutralised as the defence would not allow much liberty.

There was no scoring during the initial period. After 20 minutes' play from the re start, McGill for the Cathedral boys scored the only goal amidst deafening cheers from their supporters—mainly school boys. The Hornets returned to attack and from a corner shot young James in the forward line of the Hornets equalised. Soon after the whistle went for full time.

An extra ten minutes' play was then decided upon, but no further scoring was recorded, though just a second after the whistle sounded "No time" N. James scored, which, of course, could not be taken into account. The teams thus retired with honours equal, the scores being:—

Hornets	1 goal.
Cathedral High School (A)	1 goal.

The game will be re-played on Saturday at 4-15 p.m.

The teams were:—

Hornets: Goddard; H. James and J. James; C. Rodrigues, F. Race and G. Runcorn; Downes, Cronie, N. James, Hyde and J. Rodrigues.

Cathedral High School (A):—Leontzini; Cowper and Moulton; N. White, Lynn and Gale; Jacob, McClumpha, Sheikh, McGill and Abraham.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. Reporter.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15 p.m.—Y.M.C.A. (Procter Branch) v. The Bees (Bandra).

5-30 p.m.—Grant Medical College (A) v. Lusitanians (B).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

"AIDA" A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The opening Opera of the Russian Grand Opera Company "Aida" was produced last night before a very large company at the Royal Opera House and a huge triumph was the result. Owing to the late hour at which the opera "Aida" terminated, a detailed notice of the extraordinary success is held over until our next issue.

The opera was accorded a brilliant acception, the chorus and principals coming in for much attention from the audience "Faust" will be presented to-night.

TO-NIGHT'S SHOW.

"FAUST."

To-night and to-morrow (Matinee) will be performed "Faust" by the Russian Opera. The story begins with the scene Faust is about to take poison, as he despairs of completely solving the secrets of science. Hearing the Easter carols, he resolves to continue living, but calls on Satan, who shows him a vision of Marguerite, whereupon Faust sells Satan his soul, and is transformed into a handsome youth.

Then follows the festival of the citizens. Students sing. Valentin arrives and gazes upon his sister's picture. (Aria: "Oh, holy emblem.") Siebel promises to protect Valentin's sister while the soldier is in the field Mephistopheles mingles with the crowd of students and sings ("Yes, gold rules the world") he then tells fortune, predicts Brander's early death, and prophecies to Siebel that never again will he carry a bouquet to Marguerite, as all the flowers he touches will fade. Hearing the name of his sister, Valentin approaches, and with his friends rushes upon the jeering Mephistopheles. The fiend draws a magic circle around him, which protects him from their weapons but when the retreating men thurst their crossed sword hilts in his face, he cowers in fear. The people return and dance. Faust offers his arm as escort to the blushing Marguerite but is refused. The dance continues.

Third Act begins with Siebel binding a bouquet for Marguerite, but the flowers fade. (Ariette: "Flowers, dear, speak for me.") He dips his hands in holy water and through this expedient now successfully fulfils his task, laying his offering at Marguerite's door. During this scene Faust and Mephistopheles appear and Satan departs to select a more valuable gift for Marguerite than a bouquet. faust alone. (Cavatine: ("Greeting, oh holy spot.") Mephisto brings casket of jewels, places it at the door and departs with Faust. Marguerite sits pensively at the spinning wheel (Ballad: "There was a king of Thule.") Discovering the casket she is blinded by its contents, and in delight adorns herself with the jewels. (Aria: "Oh, what joy, to see myself so prettily adorned.") Martha appears, then Faust with Mephisto Satan leads Martha away. Faust declares his love to Marguerite (Quartet: "Let me, I adjure you.") Marguerite loses her heart to her persistent lover, and night having set in recalls Faust, who is about to depart.

The soldiers return from the war. Valentin is welcomed by Siebel and enters his house. The soldiers accompanied by the people seek their quarters. Mephisto arrives with Faust at dusk and scoffingly serenades Marguerite. Valentin rushes out of the house and is stabbed by Faust in the duel which ensues. The people assemble in excitement. Marguerite sorrowfully bends over the dying Valentin, who curses her as wanton. Satan punishes the guilty Marguerite by awakening her conscience, and avoided by the citizens, she falls in a swoon.

Marguerite has become insane, but recognizes Faust, who desiring to save her, once again recalls the scenes of their love and joy. She finally repulses him and submits to the judgment of God. Faust flees with Satan. Marguerite dies, and the angles bear her to heaven.

"La Tosca" will follow on Saturday night and on Sunday there will be a performance of "Carmen."

CASTS.

"Faust" Friday night and Saturday Matinee.

Faust—Mr. G. Chernenko; Mephistopholes—Mr. B. Vionoff; Valentin—Mr. L. Corlenko; Brander—Mr. Ardotoff; Siedel—Miss Z. Ivanova; Marguerite—Miss B. Sasonzova; Martha—Miss B. Losieva; Conductor—Mr. Furst.

"La Tosca" Saturday Night.

Floria Tosca—Miss H. Guisieva; Mario Cavaradossi—Mr. N. Busanovsky; Baron Scarpia—Mr. S. Ulianoff; Cesare Angelotti—Mr. Tulzinoff; Sciarronne—Mr. Ardotoff; Conductor—Mr. Vasilieff.

"Carmen" on Sunday Night.

Zuniga—Mr. Magsky; Jose—Mr. Preobra Jensky; Morales—Mr. Tulzinoff; Escamillo—Mr. Ulianoff: Dancairo—Mr. Busanovsky; Remendado—Not Cast; Carmen—Miss Burskaya; Frasquita—Miss Ivanova; Mercedes—Not Cast; Micaela—Miss Sasonzova; Conductor—Mr. Vasilieff.

DOG NUISANCE.

It has been represented to us that the report published in our issue of the 6th instant, under the heading "Dog Nuisance" is likely to mislead the public into thinking that Mr. Kirshnarao Khanderao, the accused in the case, was found guilty. It must be stated in justice to Mr. Krishnarao that he was acquitted on the plea of "not guilty" and on the undertaking to send away the bitch in question and to see tha the other dog did not bite or molest the people in the vadi.

KHAPOLI LAND COMPANY LTD.

The agreement executed on behalf of the Khapoli Land Company Limited and the Secretary of State for India is published in the Bombay Government Gazette of Thursday the 15th instant.

TOWARDS DISASTER.

SUICIDAL CURRENCY POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The defenders of the majority report allege that owing to the Finance Committee of the India Office being out of touch with the market situation foolishly launched the majority recommendation at a wrong moment. This argument is untenable, because later on the New York Exchange rate after touching 3.20 advanced to 4.05, but the demand for Reverse Councils did not abate. It is no use blaming the Finance Committee, but the trouble is that the majority report is fundamentally wrong and is an outrage on currency and exchange principles.

The United States became a free market for gold in June 1919, and the need of raising exchange from 1/8 to 2/10 was absolutely uncalled for and clearly a manipulative operation on the part of the authorities for making India a dumping ground for British manufactures and for evading payment in full of its produce and of its assets which had accumulated in London. On reading the evidence before the Currency Committee I come to the conclusion that the whole affair was merely a put-up job. What justification was there for Sir Marshall Reid, Sir James Brunyate and Mr. Goodenough, who were members of the Finance Committee of the India Office and whose administrative policy was to be inquired into, to sit in judgment on the Currency Committee and give a verdict on their own high-handed acts? As Mr. Ewart S. Grogan summarises in his masterly letter in "The Times" of February last, the whole affair must have been a plot to whitewash the Indian Government and the India Office. The bucket of whitewash from the unofficial members of the Currency Committee cannot obliterate the stains of the grave injustice done to the people of India by the autocrats of the India Office and their confederates in this country. The financial administration at the India Office appears to be in dangerous hands and there ought to be a parliamentary investigation on the subject.

Silver is now being sold in London much under 68d. and I say that the time has come to immediately lower the rate of exchange from two shillings gold to 1/8d. gold by raising the acquisition rate for imported sovereigns from 10 to 12 rupees. After a period there is little doubt that silver will considerably decline, and the time will come for further lowering the exchange to 1/4d.

There is no record in the financial history of the world of a change in the Currency Law whereby the statutory unit of value is altered so that the relation between the debtor and the creditor is distorted by 50 to 70 per cent. in favour of the creditor. By altering the external ratio of the legal standard for money payments, India is made a dumping ground for Manchester goods at rising sterling prices. The time has come for every member of the Indian Legislative Council to challenge the right of the officials to change the external or internal ratio of the sovereign to the rupee by Executive orders. The Gold Import Act has been used in a high-handed and arbitrary manner. Its recent prolongation was only been brought about by forced official majority. If Government wants this objectionable Act to remain on the Statute Book for a few months it can only be for lowering the rate of exchange by raising the rate of imported gold.

The millowners of Bombay are right in protesting against the raising of exchange and when world prices are deflated, many of the industries of India will be ruined and there will be scarcely any outside market for the export of our produce and our manufactures. Unless Government reverses the policy and gradually raises the acquisition rate for imported gold, India, which is a creditor country will presently be a debtor or even an insolvent country. The Secretary of State from next year will perhaps have no funds in London to meet his obligations. Out of approximately one hundred million sterling assets belonging to India, over twenty-five million sterling have been already transferred. Before the end of the present year there will be practically no sterling reserve left in London if the present demand for Reverse Councils continue. Week after week the sterling reserves which have taken a quarter of a century to accumulate, and which are credited in our accounts at the rate of Rs. 15 to the sovereign are being squandered at lightning speed at the rate of about Rs. 8 to the pound by the sale of Reverse Council Bills at extravagant rates. The sale of such bills, as the Indian people have over and over again demanded, should be immediately stopped.

Government favours the millionaires by demanding 50 per cent. cash deposit on Reverse Council tenders and declines to allot if the allotment comes to under £5000. This transparently unfair dodge, besides causing discontent, acutely disturbs our money market. As if the whole policy of the Reverse Council Bills and the method of allotment were not bad enough, the Government are locking up the Reverse Council application deposits of 50 per cent. for 3 days of the week at a time. No sane financier with any responsibility would think of introducing such a disastrous innovation. Is the money market of India to be mercilessly strangled, and are Indian Commerce and Industries to be jeopardised to force on us the Exchange policy which has totally broken down? I shall not be surprised if Banks and mercantile firms come to grief and if the foundations of our credit system give way. There are indications that if the present suicidal exchange policy is further persevered in Government will not be able to borrow a single rupee from the market this year, and it may eventually drift into bankruptcy as Indian Treasury Bills will not be renewed and cash payments will be demanded for the War Loans maturing this and next year. There are at present over 50 crores of Treasury Bills and the War Bonds that fall due this year are 19 crores, and the next year Government will have to meet War Bonds falling due to the extent of 25 crores. To my mind, the authorities are playing a desperate game to enforce the exchange policy which is bound to fail, and which some of us who have studied it, have all along maintained, was bound to fail. Merchants are unable to get accommodation at present at 10 per cent., and there are people who say that the Bank rate will yet go up considerably.

The whole of India protests against the Budget that has been recently published to hoodwink the public. I state with utmost emphasis that if the present disastrous policy is further pursued, there will be heavy deficits next year and there will be a terrible and pressing programme of taxation. I venture to predict that next year the reformed Council of India will have to put up something like 50 per cent. duty on all imports. There will be no shibboleth of Imperial preference which is a disguised form of saying that Indian products are to be distributed amongst the other members of the Empire at low rates or that the British manufactures are to be dumped into India on a preferential basis. The organised loot of which I have spoken goes on at both ends, and it does not require any great foresight to say how it will affect India. The people of India have already demanded that all losses incurred on our Reserves and on the selling of Indian produce will have to be made good by the British Treasury. Our accrued and accruing losses will remain as an account current, and will have to be ultimately repaid at compound interest. India is a full member of the League of Nations and is entitled to appeal to other members of the League against the currency policy forced by the Secretary of State in the teeth of strenuous opposition of the Indian people.

I suggest that the present ghastly and ruinous experiments with our Currency and Exchange should come to an end, and the old rate of 1/4d. be worked up to by gradual stages. Meanwhile, all purchases of silver and gold should be made by open tender. The present Currency policy of the Government is now being keenly followed and studied by the Indian people at large, and I warn the responsible officers of Government to beware in time, as the blind faith that Indian people so far had in British sense of justice and fair-play is being rudely shaken, and any gain that Britain may seek to make out of our sterling reserves and trade policy will be most dearly purchased.—Yours etc.,

S. R. BOMANJI.

Bombay, April 15.

AFGHAN CONFERENCE.

BRITISH DELEGATION ARRIVES AT MUSSOOREE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSOOREE, April 15.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, head of the British Delegation, left Rajpur at 12-20 to-day and reached Mussooree this afternoon. Mr. S. E. Pears had arrived earlier in the day. Both British and Afghan delegations are now complete. The Afghan envoy at Simla is now here to visit the Delegation. It is anticipated that a ceremonial meeting will take place to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of introducing the delegates to one another and rest of the Conference will commence later.

Lieut.-Col. Muspratt lost words on the Afghan Deputation yesterday afternoon, and this morning the call was returned by Col. Pir Mohomed, who had a long conversation of the most cordial nature with Col. Muspratt. Majority of the Afhgan delegates spent quiet afternoon and evening yesterday resting from their journey, but several were out walking before dinner. To-day, small parties made short excursions along the many picturesque roads and footpaths of this very pretty hill station.

The management of the Savoy Hotel have placed the two west blocks entirely at the disposal of the Afghan visitors, a few of the rooms being also occupied by the British officer staff. These two blocks are at the highest point of the hotel grounds and are shut off from the rest of the hotel by a prettily laid out garden and by ball-room, which the latter has already been arranged for the preliminary meeting of the Conference. The delegates occupy the upper rooms of the principal block, each member having complete suite of rooms. On the ground floor the best room has been converted into a prayer room for religious observances of the Delegation, dining room and rooms for the five members' staff complete. The building and the rest of the second block have been set aside for followers.

From the verandahs and all windows of the rooms magnificent views are obtained of the steep mountain precipices sloping down into the valley of Dun with knife edge, wilderness of mountain ridges beyond. Those, who have read the autobiography of Amad Abdur Rahman, will know how keenly the beauty of natural scenery appeals to the artistic sensibilities of the Afghan race. Short of Darjeeling which would have been too far a journey for the delegates, it would have been impossible to choose more beautiful spot in India for the residence of the Afghan delegates during the coming Conference. I regret to report that the Civil Brigadier Diwan Niranaun Das is indisposed. Medical aid was at once called in, and it is hoped the illness is nothing more than indisposition on the first visit to the Himalayas.

DELHI SAREEN SABHA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 12.

The fourth anniversary of the Delhi Sareen (Kshattryas) Sabha was held here with great eclat on Sunday last. Rai Sahib Bawa Teja Singh presided. Sareen brothers from outside also attended. Several resolutions respecting social advancement of the brotherhood were discussed and passed. An appeal for Sareen Sahaik Fund was made with success amongst the members present. It was also resolved unanimously that the All-India Sareen Conference be invited to Delhi in Spring next.

PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

NON-OFFICIAL REPORT.

"VERDICT IMPARTIAL."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Indian Home Rule League, Pundit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhary delivered a lecture on "The Congress Sub-Committee's Report on the Punjab Disturbances at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, last evening, Rao who also was a great Nationalist.

Mr. Vaidya said the lecturer's patriotism and nationalism had been tested in the Punjab troubles, and his nationalism shone brighter on that account. In all his endeavours for the uplift of the country Mr. Chowdhary had been assisted by his talented wife, who also was a great nationalist.

MR. CHOWDHARY.

Mr. Chowdhary said he could not sufficiently thank the members of the Committee for the service they had done to the Punjab in their dire necessity. He paid a glowing tribute to the work done by the members of the Sub-Committee, who by dint of very hard work did their task to the satisfaction of all. The Punjab would never be able to repay the debt they owed to these gentlemen, and he singled out the work of Pandit Malaviya for their distressed Province both in the Council and out of it. It was impossible for the citizens of Bombay to realise the sufferings of their countrymen in the Punjab when men were made naked before their women, when bombs were dropped on towns and men were taken away ruthlessly from their homes and put to many kinds of shame and sufferings. It was not an easy thing in those circumstances for them to be brave and raise their hands but the presence of the members of the Committee heartened them up as nothing did, and he again thanked them on behalf of his Province.

On the whole, and on the most substantial points, the report had erred on the side of moderation, and he had no hesitation in saying that it was a calm, judicious and impartial verdict of high-minded men. In the province the report was called a "Saint's report", a "Satyagrahi report" on account of its moderation. It was an absolutely just report, erring on the right side. The people of Lahore had no intention of doing any harm to anybody for the very vows of Satyagraha not only prohibited all sorts of violence, but it precluded all chances of same. Much of the sufferings of the Punjab was due to the rule of O'Dwyer. Although they had not taken the Satyagraha vow in the Punjab, still the principles of Satyagraha—non-injury and non-violence—fully permeated their thoughts and their actions. They had no intentions of any kind against the Government, for they were busy with their protest meetings. Mr. Chowdhary then gave a harrowing narrative of the events which occurred in his province, leading up to the Government atrocities. Wounded men were taken to the Police stations, although doctors offered to treat them, and thence to the jail. Dead men were kept in the jail under custody. When he heard there was a crowd and there was trouble, he went to the place where the European officers—Messrs. Broadway and Clarke and others—were standing, and Broadway said "Rambhujdatt we have orders to fire". Mr. Clarke, pointed a rifle towards the crowd and said "I am going to fire." To this the speaker said that he should not fire and tried to remove the gun from his hands.

Continuing, Mr. Chowdhary gave a detailed narrative of the events that led to the killing of so many innocent men. By their judgment in the Martial Law cases the faith Indians had in British justice and judges in India and England had vanished in a moment. So lon Indians did not raise the submerged and the depressed classes in this country, so long would they not succeed in their desire of getting *Swaraj*. Without justice there would be chaos in the whole world and the highest form of truth was justice. (Cheers.). Without the Declaration of Rights the Reforms were a sham. They were not even two annas in the rupee. But, even above the Declaration of Rights they should place pure justice and without justice nothing mattered. They had no desire to kick a fallen man and they would leave O'Dwyer to himself. But Lord Chelmsford, who gave his support to the Punjab atrocities was still there and Indians demanded that he should be impeached.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd is now convalescent.

Lord Sinha left Calcutta Wednesday evening for Bombay *en route* to England.

The "Pioneer" understands his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive in India about the end of December and his stay in this country will probably extend over three months. The opening of the new Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi will, it is expected, take place in February of next year.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, President-elect of the Madras Khalifat Conference, will arrive in Madras on Friday morning by the Bombay Mail.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 16, 1920.

LORD SINHA'S LITTLE PHILLIPIC.

Lord Sinha's speech which is supposed to have done havoc to the cause of Nationalism, has not won the applause of Moderates who know the unwisdom of quarrelling with the electors. We are confident that Mr. Sastri would disagree with Lord Sinha's opinion. Mr. Sastri is a Moderate who is, so to speak, on parole with Nationalists. The "Servant of India" contains a condemnation of his lordship's views. It says: "The point we wish to urge is that Lord Sinha's typical instances break down on examination as differentia between Extremists and Moderates." If the instances of radical antagonism, which Lord Sinha cited for his own purpose, are examined, they will be found to be an insult to the good sense and patriotism of Indians who are not infatuated with Banerjean Moderation. Problems connected with the Khilafat, Lord Sinha was not competent to discuss and it was not for him to explain to Moslems the balance of secular duties and religious obligations. As for the Punjab question, the differences between Moderates and Nationalists related to the manner in which Nationalists fulfilled the duties of publicity and material relief. Lord Sinha boasted that Moderates, contrived to get the Hunter Committee. All classes of people agitated for it and the press in India fought for a public enquiry. For the collection of facts, excluded in the official enquiry, Nationalists are responsible and men like Mr. Gandhi have no cause to quail in shame under Lord Sinha's censure. The Congress demanded that the Punjab leaders should for the period of enquiry have facilities of instructing counsel and offering their defence as they were given to officials. Did the Under-Secretary of State strive to see that equal opportunities of evidence were granted to both sides? A statement on that point would have been far more interesting and relevant from his lordship than volumes of censure. The Congress Sub-Committee made its decision wisely and with due circumspection. The extra facilities claimed by officials forced the hands of the Committee, and what Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues have done is an achievement that should not have roused the fret of Lord Sinha. As to co-operation, we merely quote the "Servant of India." It says "The Moderates who joined the Conferences of Sholapur and Midnapur showed true political insight. It would be a thousand pities if they were repudiated or discountenanced by the leaders of the party. Babu Bhupendranath was characteristically shrewd when he admitted the need of common action in particular matters."

The criticisms which Lord Sinha's speech has elicited from all quarters, excepting the Anglo-Indian press and its Indian cronies, is sufficient to condemn his advice and if it is not definitely disowned by the Moderate party it will have a disastrous reaction. Any candidate who, when heckled on the point, declares his concurrence with the counsel of disunion, will be digging his own grave. If Lord Sinha himself came to claim a seat in the councils with his present war-cry, he would find himself swept off the board by the votes of people who are in no mood to stand empty truculence. Mr. C. R. Das's powerful speech gives one the effect of slaying the slain, but a word about the shibboleth of co-operation would be timely. The Moderates are losing their way in a turmoil of cant as they talk of the intentions of Nationalists regarding the Reform Act. Nationalists are certainly prepared for cooperation between officials and non-officials which is necessary to work the reforms and test their adequacy. They are not ready to abjure all agitation towards Home Rule, and wait for the Parliamentary commission of 1931 to pronounce on the next step, whether forward or backward. The Moderates who want calm within the councils have had the assurance that Nationalists will work for the maximum advantage possible in the reform; that is to say, the control of the administration by popular representatives will be the ideal of Nationalists who will exploit every advantage to make Government amenable to the will of the people. Where the bureaucracy refuse to give deference to the will of the people, whether in policy or in expenditure, popular representatives will resist to the utmost all threats of overriding or prostituting the democratic principle. Where Government make light of popular cooperation for the sake of vested interests, elected representatives will have to resort to patriotic obstruction. If no such deviation is adopted by Government as their settled policy, there would be no occasion for the people to stand in opposition. All Governments are liable to errors of judgment and allowance must be made for them, but the determined love of autocracy and the scorn of popular will—which were the features of the pre-Reform period—on the part of Government, must be opposed as a betrayal of the intentions of the New Era.

The position is clear and we for our part do not feel startled at such a clear exposition of issues as was made by Mr. Das. The Moderates, on the other hand, do not think of the possibility of bureaucratic recalcitrancy, and they do not say anything regarding it. Theirs is a venture of faith and we hope their faith will not be falsified in the event. Nationalists assume an attitude of caution regrading the measure of official goodwill, and we ask if they are wrong. Where is the proferred hand of cooperation towards them? The Government of India have laid themselves open to the charge that they are not prepared to cooperate with leaders who hold Congress opinions. Mr. Patel discerned the spirit of deliberate hostility. Nationalist members have been excluded from the Rules Committee. They are not even to have an opportunity for timely criticism, since only those who are in official confidence know anything of the secret drafts. By the time of simultaneous publication, the matter will be out of the hands of the Government of India. The Rules are not being benefitted by the exclusion of Nationalists, as the Moderates themselves must acknowledge. The exclusion of Nationalists is a measure of provocation and harassment. They naturally regret the unworthy and petty-minded policy of Government, but they are not groaning for the honour of official confidences. In the last Council, as if by settled policy, they were excluded generally from Council Committees. Mr. Fisher's defence is childish, and Lord Sinha's abundant satisfaction will make up for the possible disapproval of Mr. Montagu on which Mr. Patel dwelt in his interview. The men on the spot are all agreed. What more is needed? This policy is approved in the public press only by wreckers and reactionaries who predicted and are secretly anxious to prove that Mr. Montagu would be found out as a sorry experimenter. And in smaller matters like the grant of gun-licences, little bureaucrats are showing their hatred of Congressmen without openc ensure. There are other signs, unobserved by superficial critics, to show that the bureaucracy have not changed much in their attitude. Do the public realise the implications of the proposal of having all Europeans and Anglo-Indians drilled and in arms? Where is adequate consideration shown to the interests of the people in the matter of currency policy? What is this precipitate haste in which overfed employees of the State are pampered at high cost? What is the meaning of the copious infusion of fresh British officials, at this stage, without due consideration paid to the claims of Indians? Cooperation does not merely evolve through cheap civility or wreaths of smiles. Government ought to have accepted the proposal for a Retrenchment Committee, as the question of ways and means are going to harass us all in the future. If there were concessions in vital matters like these, we should have been happier in our outlook. As it is, one wonders whether that much-ridden word "cooperation" should not be allowed to recuperate a bit. The Viceroy, we were told, said at the Orient Club that the abandonment of the Oval-site was significant of the new spirit of cooperation. We are thankful for mercies, and we ask our rulers to give a larger field for the play of the virtue. In spite of the cant and buoyancy of Moderates, we can understand the cautious scepticism of Mr. Das as he emphasised the need of better tokens of cooperation. As it is, Congressmen, who represent the bulk of the people, are treated as political untouchables. If Lord Sinha had realised the anxieties of work-a-day politicians in these conditions, he would not have piped his little philippic against cooperation among his countrymen.

SECRET DIPLOMACY.

The revelations of secret war-time diplomacy made in the course of Kerensky's recent lecture in Paris show how, despite the collapse of the Tsarist Government with which France was bargaining for a free hand in the settlement of Germany's western frontiers, France has achieved the objects on which she had set her heart from the very beginning of the war. The removal of Russia from the field of diplomacy made the achievement of these objects doubly easy. France asked for consent not only to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine but also for the inclusion in French territory of "all the metallurgic basin of Lorraine and all the coal basin of the Valley of the Saar." France further wanted a buffer State to be created out of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine, which was to be occupied by French troops as a guarantee for the fulfilment by Germany of the peace terms to be imposed on her. It will be seen France has achieved almost all these objects, save that the Rhine territories are to be restored to Germany after 15 years, provided she abides by the peace terms loyally.

The demand of the Russian Government for a free hand for Russia on the Eastern frontiers of Germany and Austria, would very probably have been conceded but for the Revolution which upset all these negotiations. But it is difficult to say whether France, with all her traditional friendship for Russia, would have gone the length of complying with the Russian request to exclude the Polish question from international discussion by the Allies and to abandon all attempts to place the future of Poland under the control of Allied Powers. Britain would never have consented to so unholy and monstrous a pact. That the Tsarist Government should have proposed such a course shows how reverse of clean were their hands when they entered the war. Secret diplomacy may not be dead,—we know it is very much alive to-day—but the light shed on its devious workings during the war has gone considerably to throw discredit on it. But it would be only when the League of Nations is a *fait accompli* not only in name but in its true spirit that we may see the beginning of the end of this type of diplomacy which has done so much to bring sufferings on the world.

Notes of the Day.

An Instructive Sidelight.

We draw the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald which appears elsewhere, disclosing the circumstances under which the evidence of one of the most dispassionate English students of Indian administration and devoted friend of the Indian people was excluded. Indian public opinion has given adequate credit to the Joint Committee for the judicious manner in which it, according to its lights, fulfilled its task. But sufficient attention has not been given to what it failed to do. The treatment it, or rather its chairman, meted out to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is only one out of several proofs of this. And, as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald points out, it is also furnishes a sidelight on the way in which not only India but Great Britain is governed.

The Acid Test.

The debate in the Commons on the second reading of the Bill carrying into effect the Austrian and Bulgarian treaties brings into relief the acid test which the Peace-makers have, to a great extent, failed to fulfil. There is first the economic rehabilitation of Europe which has been rendered most difficult by the stringent economic terms imposed on Germany and the absence of provision for commercial intercourse between the new independent States carved out of the Austrian Empire, which Mr. Asquith rightly criticised. A most unfortunate result of this short-sighted policy has been to reduce the once rich and flourishing City of Vienna to its present state of starvation. A more glaring failure is seen in the inability to secure limitation of armaments. Mr. Bonar Law agreed that it was a deplorable way in which those small States were arming themselves, but, he added, they were independent States and any attempts to limit armaments would not be tolerated. Mr. Bonar Law, however, forgot to add a detail that the Great Allied Powers had not themselves shown, in their action, any enthusiastic respect for the limitation of armaments for which the war was largely fought.

A Human Cause.

Mr. Ameer Ali's urgent appeal for funds to relieve the terrible sufferings of Moslem refugees and inhabitants in Smyrna district, now in Greek occupation, will, we hope, go to the heart not only of all Moslems, but of everyone who feels for suffering humanity irrespective of race or creed. The unbiassed testimony of an English eye-witness, which accompanies Mr. Ameer Ali's appeal, gives a heart-rending picture of the distress and destitution in which these refugees are passing their days. Mr. Frew says that only 300 Turks—mostly women and children and old people—are now left in the once prosperous town of Aidin, which is connected with Smyrna by a railway. Many have died, he says, and thousands have fled and are now refugees in the Turkish and Italian zones. He also speaks of over 500 who have died of privation and many more about to pass away, if relief does not come forthwith, in Sokia country. The plight of Moslems in Smyrna itself is no less pitiable. As it is impossible for the Turks themselves to come to the rescue of these refugees, it is the sacred duty of all Moslems in India and fellow sympathisers among their countrymen to come forward with a generous and prompt response to the appeal of Mr. Ameer Ali. We are glad to see that a deputation is proceeding forthwith to organise relief on the spot.

Hawkers of Sweetmeats.

The Corporation discussed yesterday a very important question regarding the vending of sweetmeats by hawkers. A grievance was rightly made of their being sold in front of schools. So far as school-boys are concerned an effective, yet simple, way of mending things would perhaps be for school authorities to exercise some care and, as far as possible, prevent students partaking of sweets which are not guaranteed pure and good. The more important point for consideration is the risk incurred by the general public who buy from sweetmeat-sellers whose object is to purvey as dirty things as possible and to make as much profit as possible. It requires no reference to a medical committee to tell us putrid is putrid. There is no meaning in dumping the thing on the Medical Relief Committee because it happens to be a question of health and is indexed "H." Time would have been saved if the Corporation had decided the issue straightway without waiting for a Vasishta to acknowledge a *Brahmarishi*. Effective municipal action would go a great way in tackling the evil. Definite legislation making unlicensed vending of edibles doubtless would help the situation better. Dr. Sukhia expressed the fear that corruption would be the outcome of legislation. We are under no illusion it would not be. But fugitive reliance on police action would tempt oppression—and corruption may not be an unheard-of feature. Still the abomination needs to be eradicated in the interests of public health. The proper thing to do is to adopt the quicker and less circumlocutory way.

The Spirit of the Dickens Brotherhood.

Lovers of Dickens acquire the spirit of good neighbours, and we are glad in the "Times of India", we have a good neighbour who can correct a lapse regarding the world of Dickens. We fixed on poor Mr. Snagsby one of the pet sayings of Mr. Bagnet, and we are sorry we were cheated by our memory. It was Mr. Bagnet's way not to own up the good qualities of his wife inasmuch as "discipline must be maintained"; and the writer in the "Times" with fresh recollections of "Bleak House" came out, flapping and crowing, over an error which we forgive ourselves as the result of a casual memory with the fadings of twelve years. We thank the "Times" for the correction and submit our apologies to Mr. Snagsby. The advice that we, grovellers in ignorance, might quote Meredith or Pater, against risk of detection, is—as our misquoted friend would say, "not to put too fine a point on it"—bursting conceit. Discipline must be maintained.

The Afghan Delegation.

The personnel of the Afghan delegation that has arrived in the Punjab does not differ very much from that of its predecessor of last year, save perhaps in respect of Sirdar Ahmad, whose picturesque personality is absent on the present occasion. The conversations and discussions which are to take place at Mussoorie,—considerably far away from the Frontier—are, it is stated, not intended to be anything more than informal. There are several outstanding questions that have to be settled between the Amir's Government and the Government of India, not the least important of which is the question of the fixation of the boundary line. A joint commission was to have been appointed, according to the terms of last year's treaty, to undertake the task, but little progress has been made in that direction. Our troops, of course, are occupying a number of points in the Hinterland as a guarantee against Afghan incursions like those of last year, but such temporary makeshifts must be followed by permanent understandings and settlements for peace on the Frontier to be stable. Then there is the ticklish question of the Bolshevik Mission, which is understood to be still in Kabul. It is to be hoped the Amir is alive to the grave implications of a policy of active help to the Bolshevik Mission in its propaganda. On the other hand, we should do nothing, on our part, to lead to the Amir to suspect that we want to interfere with and control his foreign policy to suit our own ends. Frank discussions on both sides will help to clear the air and let us hope the present preliminary conversations will ultimately lead to the formation of a strong and permanent bond of friendship between the Amir and our own Government.

Currency Clerks.

We wonder if there is any underlying benevolent motive in the minds of the authorities in minimising nowadays the attractions of Government service, which at one time was regarded as a lucrative means of livelihood. A correspondent in a communication published elsewhere draws attention to the revision of scale of pay in the Currency offices in India. We are told that Government have been "graciously pleased" to sanction for them a time-scale rising from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 in twenty years—which makes allowance for a magnanimous increment of Rs. 3 per year! Perhaps, struck by the enormity of the concession made, Government have proceeded to cut off, at the same time, the local and war allowances from the 1st of January last, the date from which the revision comes into force. In this way, they have in effect, taken back with the left hand what they have given with the right and rendered the "concession" not merely a complete revision but a complete reversion, as the correspondent says. Perhaps, it will not be a matter of great regret if, as a result of such ill-advised and wholly inadequate "revisions", the charms of Government service, at least in the junior grades, do not come in the way of our young men applying themselves to better ends outside such service, but it will be a pity if the seniors in the service are thus shabbily treated.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD AND JOINT COMMITTEE.

AN INSTRUCTIVE DELIGHT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the batch of "Bombay Chronicles" which has come to-day I notice the leading article in which you speak so kindly of my book on the "Government of India". In it, however, you find fault with me for not having appeared before the Joint Committee and given my views to it. As a matter of fact that was exactly what I was anxious to do. The Labour Party asked officially that I should be examined on its behalf both before the India office and the Joint Committees and a similar request was made from various quarters. Lord Selborne objected and, being Chairman nothing could be done. I had prepared a statement and if it did not appear, the fault was not mine. This is an interesting sidelight upon not only how India but Great Britain is governed.—Yours, etc.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.
9, Howitt Road, Hampstead, N. W.,
London, March 18.

INDIAN STATES.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

THE DISABILITIES OF INDIAN RULERS.

V.

What is to be the place of the Indian States in the India of the present and, still more, of the future? This is a question which demands very earnest and careful consideration, which it has not hitherto received. It presents a problem, as complex as it is insistent, which must be solved satisfactorily if India is to become a self-respecting and self-governing country. We publish below the fifth of a series of articles, in the course of which the writer will explore the needs of the situation and suggest the remedies that, in his opinion, are called for.

In these days of democracy, when agitation is the only way by which men can get more rights, the Indian Princes find themselves in a hopeless plight. When the people of British India were dissatisfied with their Government, they agitated and agitated, uttered many critical words, many bitter and biting words, many futile words,—year after year against it,—with the result that they are now in sight of the golden portals of "Home Rule." But what could the Indian Princes do? They could not agitate individually, because it was not compatible with their dignity. They could not agitate in a body, because many of them were ignorant and inarticulate from the new point of view, and there was no *esprit de corps* among them. They also did not agitate, because they relied on England to do her duty,—that is, to observe the spirit of the terms of the Treaties concluded with them. And now, at an hour when men all over the world are intoxicated with golden visions, when men are singing of "freedom", "self-determination", and such other exalted themes, when men are feeling that:—

"Tyrants and slaves are like shadows of night,
In the dawn of the morning light."

What do they see?—A dazzlingly beautiful To-morrow?—A resplendent renaissance of their former glories?—a lark soaring skywards with the ecstasy of melodious expectations within its heart?—No!—They see woe, dark, abysmal woe before them. The pit of further degradation (The Chamber of Princes) stares them in the face with its baleful eyes!—And they hear the owl proclaiming the watch from beneath Afrasiyab's vaulted dome!

Irritating Treatment.

Of the way in which Indian Princes have been continuously humiliated since the second half of the last century, we shall give only one example. When the present King-Emperor held a levee at Delhi, it was actually proposed that the Indian Princes should merely bow to him and pass on! Was not this an affront to their dignity, especially when they were "Allies" of His Majesty, and when the levee was held, with the sole object of bringing together the King-Emperor and his Indian Allies? But the tragedy was averted. If the proverbial worm turns, why should not the descendants of Kings sometimes protest against such treatment? They protested, and the Political Department dropped its irritating, impolitic proposal. But it cannot be said that the Government of India has yet altogether stopped from being petty in its dealings with Indian Princes. It is still thinking of the number of steps that a Viceroy or a Governor should or should not take, to meet an important Indian Prince! Before humiliating the Indian rulers, it might try to remember the position that India occupied in the ancient and mediaeval world,—the influence of her civilization on both the Eastern and the Western world. It is fortunate, that although the name of this country has been lowered in England by certain kinds of Anglo-Indians, missionaries and politicians, it is still respected in other countries. When the Gaekwar of Baroda went to Japan about a decade ago, the Emperor of Japan not only got up from his throne,—but went half way down the hall to receive him. Now, if the rulers of other nations treat the Princes of India with such distinction, may we not expect the same *courtoisie royale* to be extended to them by the King's representative in India? The eighteenth century is dead, and with it the necessity for the British Government to formulate the political law of the country in such a way, as to make itself felt as the Suzerain Power. These are no longer times of territorial consolidation for it, but of grace, and generosity and nobility.

Wanted a Generous Policy

The Princes are the "Allies" of the King-Emperor, and, therefore, they should be treated as such. They should be given seats on the right and left of the King-Emperor, and not in the far distance behind him. When Timur, the lord of half the world, and the shaker of the other half, once held a court at Samarcand, the Kings of the various countries under him were invited there.—And how were they then treated by him?—Were they thrust into the background? No! They were given the pleasure and the privilege of sitting near him and around him,—to look like the luminous satellites of a more luminous planet! Did his descendants, the Great Moghuls, treat the Indian Kings under them in a small way? Did they reduce their armies, deprive them of their legitimate titles, or power, or degrade their status? Of course not! For, they had neither fear nor jealousy of any of them. Great Britain to-day is stronger than any Indian Prince, or all of them put together. And so, supreme grace, and a perfect appreciation and comprehension of their feelings and desires, are the qualities which the Indian rulers expect from the Suzerain Power. And are they to be disappointed in their hopes for ever?

*Previous articles on the subject appeared on Feb. 24, March 11 and 24, and April 8.

MR. MONTAGU AND PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

ANTICIPATING VERDICT OF PUBLIC.

ACTION BEFORE PUBLICATION DEPRECATED.

WANTED STRICT JUSTICE FOR OFFENDERS.

HOME RULE LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent to the Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Bombay branch of the All-India Home Rule League:—

The Council of the Bombay branch of the All-India Home Rule League have heard with consternation of the intention of the Secretary of State for India to take action in the matter of the Hunter Committee Report before its publication. This Council would strongly deprecate such a course which is meant to anticipate the verdict of the public both in England and this country. This Council would, therefore, before it is too late respectfully draw the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the state of public feeling here on this question which will not be satisfied unless strict justice is meted out to those responsible for the Punjab atrocities and earnestly urges that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India will give the fullest consideration to the report of the Punjab Inquiry Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress along with the Hunter Committee's Report and hopes that such action will be taken against the offenders as will make a repetition of such enormities impossible in the future.

SEND CASH COLLECTIONS AT ONCE.

REQUEST TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

AMRITSAR, April 14.

Lala Girdharilal wires from Amritsar that the following telegram has been sent to the Secretaries of All Provincial Congress Committees:

"Kindly send cash collections for the Jalianwala Bagh Memorial Fund at once. Time of payment of the price of the Bagh is approaching. Also please send immediately details of cash collections and promises made enabling this office to send Receipts or reminders accordingly. It is also requested that District Congress Committees, Khilafat Committees, Moslem Leagues, or other bodies in every city, town, and village all over India, who have been raising funds for this Memorial, will please send the collections made at once. Individuals who are desirous of contributing to this Fund kindly do so soon so that the money may reach Amritsar in time, the latest by the end of this month.

BALKANISATION OF AUSTRIA.

MR. ASQUITH'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 15.

In the debate on the second reading of Bill carrying into effect the Austrian and Bulgarian Treaties Mr. Asquith said no state in Europe had less justification for joining the Central Powers than Bulgaria had at the most critical moment of the war. Bulgaria had a heavy responsibility for the prolongation of war, therefore the Powers generally had not dealt harshly with her.

Mr. Asquith warned the House against the risk of Balkanisation of Austria. He criticised the absence of provision for commercial intercourse between the new states. It was most important to re-create economic unity. He urged that the reparation committee should carefully and promptly define the amount to be paid by Austria. The Allies should insist upon disarmament of the new states with a view to safeguarding peace in Eastern Europe.

AUSTRIAN AND BULGARIAN TREATIES.

SECOND READING OF BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 15.

In the House of Commons to-day moving the second reading of the Bill carrying into effect the Austrian and Bulgarian Treaties Mr. Cecil Harmsworth emphasised the difficulties as regards Austria owing to the break up of the Empire. He claimed that the treaty was in some respects lenient and even indulgent. The shrinkage of the Austrian Empire was due to the fact that many nationalities desired to secede. The principle of self-determination had not been greatly violated, although the German population numbering a quarter of a million in Tyrol had been included within the new frontier of Italy This was due to strategic necessity.

The situation on the Yugo-Slav frontier was for the mment too delicate for profitable discussion. The conference had gone to the greatest trouble in Austrian interests.

As regards reparation he said that since the armistice the Allies, had acted with unparalleled magnanimity towards their late enemies. He did not believe that the indemnity demanded from Bulgaria was excessive or that the methods of exaction were embarrassing.

The most important article in the treaty was giving Bulgaria access to the Aegean which was not yet definitely settled.

Mr. Bonar Law who wound up the debate agreed that it was a deplorable way in which small states were arming, but they were independent states and any attempts to limit armaments would not be tolerated. He admitted that without limitation of armaments the war would have largely been fought in vain. The League of Nations was embodied in these treaties and it was the duty of Government to make the League effective.

The Bill was read second time by 188 votes to 34.

HOW TO DESTROY GERMAN WAR MATERIALS.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT IN ALLIES' CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 15.

PARIS.—An important conference was held last night with regard to the technical means of securing the carrying out of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles with regard to delivery and destruction of German war material especially artillery. Mr. Churchill, M. Lefevre, the French War Minister, Marshal Foch and M. Weygand were present. Complete agreement was reached on all the points including the necessity for increasing the number of the French and British officers employed in this work by the Inter-Allied Control Commission in Germany.

PARCEL POST RATES FOR NORTHERN PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 15.

The Postmaster-General announces that pending the re-opening of parcel post with Northern Persia, goods may be sent to Teheran and places in North Persia by letter-post. The postage will be at the ordinary foreign rate. There will be no weight-limit but the packages must not exceed two feet in length and one foot in width or depth.

DISTURBANCES AMONGST INDIANS IN LERUKA.

IN FAVOUR OF THE DEPORTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 15.

"The Times" learns from Suva that disturbances have occurred amongst Indians at Leruka in favour of the men awaiting deportation.

CAPT. MATHEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BATAVIA, April 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 15.

Captain Matthews arrived here to-day.

IRISH PRISONERS.

SWELLING CROWD IN MOUNTJOY GAOL.

SPECIAL MILITARY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April, 13.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 15.

Owing to the swelling crowd in the Mountjoy Gaol the military have been reinforced by three tanks and several armoured cars. Barbed wire has been erected.

In the House of Commons on the motion for adjournment the Irish Attorney-General stated that a general strike as a protest against the treatment of the political prisoners was substantially in operation in the south and the west but not in the north of Ireland. The railway from the west to the south was not working but things were practically normal on the Great Northern Railway.

A substantial number of post-officials had struck but a number of post-offices in Dublin were working. Ordinary business in Dublin was held up and a great number of hotels and shops were closed. It was hoped that the evening's debate would clear the air.

SERIOUS STRIKE STOPPAGE IN IRELAND.

ALL TRANSPORT AT A STANDSTILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 15.

The strike stoppage in Ireland is more serious than was anticipated. Instead one day it will continue until the prisoners are released. The railway and other transport is practically at a standstill The streets in Dublin are crowded with idlers. The postmen have closed the doors of the post office and are preventing it being reopened. They have not interfered with telegraphs.

The trade unions in Belfast and North Ireland have ignored the order to strike.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION IN IRELAND.

GOVERNMENT PLEA FOR CONTINUING THE PRACTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. April 13.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 15.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Clynes, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the conditions in Ireland, where murder was rife, necessitated the arrests on suspicion in order to protect the people's lives. The Government felt it their duty to continue the practice, (cheers), but this would be futile if the men were released because they refused food. (Cheers.) Suicides in these circumstances, were very deplorable but to give the impression that political action by the House of Commons might alter the decision of the Government was likely to increase the danger.

TRAGEDY IN WESEL PRISON

AMERICAN SHOT AND KILLED IN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 15.

A sentry has shot and killed an American, named, Demott, while attempting to escap from the prison at Wesel where he was awaiting death sentence. The "Freiheit" denounces the murder by the soldiery, who were afraid of the annulment of the death sentence.

MINERS' BALLOT.

PRO-STRIKE AND ANTI STRIKE MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 15.

In the Miners' ballot a pro-strike majority of 69,000 is reported from South Wales and small anti-strike majorities from Leicestershire, Warwickshire and the Forest ofDean.

EX-KAISER REPORTED TO BE DYING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 15.

BERLIN.—According to the "Tageszeitung the ex-Kaiser is dying.

"A TRIUMPH OF REASON.

IS IT BREACH OF DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE?

LONDON PRESS ON ANGLO-FRENCH SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 15.

Commenting on the Commons debate on the Anglo-French situation, the morning papers point out that although the differences have not yet been completely settled, decisive progress has been made.

The "Times" writes:—France may have committed a breach of diplomatic etiquette, but in substance she did the best thing not only for herself but for all the Allies in teaching a lesson to the German Government and the militarists.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that M. Millerand has given the assurance desired by the British Government and emphasises that the outcome of the negotiations is no victory to either side, but a triumph of reason.

The "Daily Mail" says the rift in the Entente is practically closed.

The "Daily Express" says that candour and frank dealing have possibly been helpful for the Entente.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the practical value of the San Remo meeting depends on the success obstained in reaching specific decisions clearly planning out the Allies' co-operation.

COUNCIL OF AMBASSADORS.

M. MILLERAND'S ASSURANCE TO LORD DERBY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 13.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 15.

The Havas agency states that Lord Derby attended the session of the Council of Ambasadors held at Quai D'Orsay yesterday. The officials consider that the cloud was now lifted and that the Entente will be as strong and effective as during the war.

In the course of an interview M. Millerand assured Lord Derby that the French troops would retire from the occupied towns whenever the Germans withdrew their surplus troops from Ruhr

LORD DERBY ATTENDS COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 13.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 15.

Lord Derby yesterday attended the meeting of the Council of Ambassadors.

COLONIAL COMPENSATIONS IN AFRICA.

TERMS OF ITALO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 15.

It is understood that the Italo-British settlement has been reached regarding the colonial compensations, in Africa assigned to Italy by an agreement reached last September. The boundaries between Egypt and Libvia will be drawn approximately along the 25th meridian leaving England with all the Sollum Bay and Italy with the Oasis of Jarabus. The boundary of British East Africa will approximate the administration division between Jubaland and Tanaland. Italy obtains the coastline from the mouth of the Juba to Shakam and also the port of Kisimayu in Somaliland.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 15.

A large number of prominent city business men have issued a manifeso appealing for funds for further active propaganda in favour of the League of Nations on the ground that the League has become an absolute necessity as a business proposition and is the only alternative to another war which would utterly ruin the industry and commerce of the whole of Europe. The appeal declares that financial support should be regarded by all business people as a necessary insurance premium for the continuance of peace. The campaign must be on a national scale and must extend for at least one generation, hence a large fund is essential.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE IN CANADA.

LORD ATHOLSTAN INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. April 13.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 15.

Lord Atholstan, Chairman of the Canadian Executive of Imperial Press Conference, to be held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa in July, has arrived in England. In the course of an interview he stated that besides the Canadian representatives about a hundred delegates representing leading journals of Britain, Australasia, South Africa and India would attend the Conference and would stay in Canada seven or eight weeks visiting every province.

MOSLEMS' SUFFERINGS IN SMYRNA.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS & DESTITUTION.

MR. AMEER ALI'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The enclosed report from the friend, who is administering the British Red Crescent charity in Asia Minor in which he describes the terrible distress and destitution among the Moslem refugees and inhabitants in the Smyrna District will, I am sure, appeal to the humanity of all your readers. The mortality, especially among children, from starvation and want of clothing appears to be appalling. I shall be grateful if you will find room for this report in your columns, and allow me to appeal urgently for funds by wire, as the need is acute.—Yours, etc.

AMEER ALI,
President,
British Red Crescent Society.
British Red Crescent Society,
18, Sloane Street, S.W.
18th March 1920.
Telegraphic Address,
"Ameerali, London."

Dear Mr. Ameer Ali,

I have returned from my visit to Aidin Province. Going through Smyrna I tried to get some information about the needs of the various districts. Unfortunately, in this country it is not easy to get any accurate information unless one goes right to the spot. I went direct to the town of Aidin. It is a sad sight—this beautiful place almost entirely wiped out by fires and bombardments. There are only 300 Turks left in this once prosperous town. Many have died and thousands have fled and are now refugees in the Turkish and Italian zones. Of the 300 left in the town most are women and children and old people who could not get away. I visited most of them—they are in a very poor condition. The Greek Government give them a certain amount of food but they are in need of almost everything. The Englishmen there recommended a Turk, an honourable man and interested in his people and he came to me and helped me to find the people. With him. I left the money to be distributed with the approval of the English Officer there.

The Meander Valley was so flooded that it was quite impossible to go to Nazil as I had intended, so I went to Sokia instead. In the Sokia country there are some 10,000 refugees. In and just near Sokia there are some 3,500. Over 500 more had died of privation and many more must die if conditions do not change very soon.

The people are crowded in old houses, mosques and barracks in a pitiable condition. Hundreds of them have nothing to eat but a cake they make of simple flour and water baked on a flat iron girdle. Some collect herbs which they boil and eat perfectly plain—having no oil or anything else to make them palatable and nourishing. It was very cold and the people were burning green twigs and wood, and as there are no chimneys, the smoke adds to the misery of the hovels. The Turkish Official in charge of the refugees came with us to the various places and he will give all assistance he can in distributing.

A small Committee has been formed of the few Europeans who with the aid of the Turkish official will give to those in the most terrible need according to the suggestions I made.

At Smyrna itself there is very much suffering. We visited many hundreds of refugees in mosques, etc. In one school there were great numbers of poor people who were twice refugees—they had been refugees to Aidin from Macedonia during the War and now are again refugees from the Greek occupied villages. These people are in very great need. I left money to buy milk for the poor little babies who get no milk and who look very anaemic and miserable.

Mr. E. Whittall, who is very interested in helping the refugees, has undertaken to see to this distribution.

At the other places I gave help to the most needy, especially for the sick and babies. At Panderma there are many refugees in a miserable condition to whom I distributed some help.

After some consultation I decided that in most cases to give money was most useful as the people can often buy just what they need more economically than we could, and there is no possibility of their wasting the money.

I did not go to Nazli because the funds I had could only barely touch the needs of those I visited. More than ten times the amount would be needed to be of really effective help especially if one went among the thousands around Nazli.

I am writing Whittall's at Smyrna to hand over what clothing you may send to Mr. Eric Whittall who will see to their being sent for distribution to Sokia and Aidin and in Smyrna also if you send sufficient.

Very truly yours,
(Sd.) ROBERT FREW.
22-2-20.

THE SHAM OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

THE CASE OF MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a memorable gathering of the local Students gathering of the local Students' Brotherhood, H. E. Sir George Lloyd addressed some jewelled words of exhortation to our young men regarding the paramount importance of performing one's duties. the panacea for all ills is to do your duties well. It might be interesting to note how the precept has often worked in pratice. At all events, in the matter of Mr. Horniman, the duty-formula seems to have undergone a slight modification. *Duty is all right, but red-tape is above duty, and possibly the Viceroy towers above all.* Great great is red-tape.

It is not very pleasant to have to confess to a feeling of disillusionment, but that is exactly the feeling of Sir George Lloyd's admirers at present. In his duty as regards the case of Mr. Horniman, he has clearly falied, and failed in a manner which indicates that even his Excellency can bring himself to make use of unmeaning catch-words for explaining away an intrinsically inexplicable affair. The Hastings' old doctrine of public safety has been trotted out to justify a very bad miscarriage of justice. That a Governor of His Excellency's stamp should take to canting, is what renders still more tragic the grim tragedy of Mr. Horniman's case.

Mr. Editor, I am one of those obstinate creatures who have still a sneaking regard for what is called the British constitution. Impartial History will decide who has suffered the greatest injury, Mr. Horniman, or the British Constitution. The verdict of History is yet to be rendered; but there is an aspect of the matter which touches directly the conscience of the Indian people. Mr. Horniman has failed to obtain redress in England; his appeal to our Governor's sense of justice has also been in vain. Only one tribunal now remains, and that is the tribunal of public opinion, a stronger tribunal than which there is none on earth. What are the people of this country going to do to procure justice for their friend across the waters, who has fought, their battles for them, and fought them so well and courageously, without ever a thought for himself?

Experience has shown that spasmodic action will achieve nothing. There should be an unremitting agitation to get back Mr. Horniman. I would humbly suggest that a deputation of some of our leaders should wait on H. E. Sir George Lloyd in connection with Mr. Horniman's case, at the earliest opportunity. By His Excellency's courtesy, the deputation might come to know:—What has become of that damning evidence against Mr. Horniman which the Government once professed to hold securely in their hands; whether he will ever be allowed to meet his accusers in an open court of justice; whether the Government realize that the punishment meted out to Mr. Horniman is out of all proportion to his crimes; whether the Government really believe that any just-minded and God-fearing body of officials will have anything to fear from Mr. Horniman, who never fought but with the cleanest weapons, and whose worst fault was that there was no limit to his sympathies for the sick, the distressed, and the down-trodden.

Before I conclude, I cannot help referring to Mr. Montagu's little joke regarding the amnesty clause of the Royal Proclamation. According to Mr. Montagu, it cannot apply to Mr. Horniman, because he is on English soil and not within the geographical scope of His Majesty's Proclamation. Lost in a maze of judicial subtleties, the Secretary of State forgets two things. Firstly, the supposed cause of action against Mr. Horniman arose and was wholly completed in British India, where the Proclamation is undoubtedly operative; Mr. Montagu argues as if this were a case of immoveable property! Secondly, it is not Mr. Horniman's fault that he is at present lodged in England, instead of in British India. Does Mr. Montagu mean that, if Mr. Horniman had been deported to the Andamans, he would have claimed the benefit of the Royal Proclamation? Then, it was a cruel kindness which translated the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to England instead of to the Andamans! What a dismal dawn for the New Era!—Yours, etc.,

"CIVICUS."

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

INCREASED EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 15.

The Board of Trade returns for March show that imports amounted 177,000,000 sterling being an increase of 71,000,000 compared with March, last year. Exports amounted to 104,000,000, being an increase of 51,000,000 compared with March, last year, and 62,000,000 compared with March, 1913. The principal increases in imports over March, last year, were raw cotton 28,000,000 grain and flour 11,000,000. The principal increases in exports were cotton manufactures 15,000,000.

CHARGE AGAINST MEDICAL STUDENT.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER A FELLOW STUDENT.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY'S VERDICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 15.

At the High Court sessions before Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter and a jury C. S. Mani, a student of Royapuram Medical School, was charged with having on the 29th February 1920 attempted to murder Idichandy, a fellow student, by causing their common cook to give him boiled rice mixed with arsenic. The motive alleged against the accused was that he was angry with Idichandy for refusing to marry a lady belonging to the accused's family.

After some witnesses were examined for the prosecution and after counsels for both sides had addressed the jury His Lordship said that this was a case of some gravity and public importance and they had to vindicate public justice. The jury retired and after some consultation returned with a verdict of not guilty by a majority of five against four. His Lordship discharged the jury under Section 305 (3) Criminal Procedure Code and asked the counsel for the accused to consider, if it would not suit his client to have the case tried again with another set of jurors in this same sessions instead of having the charge hanging upon him till the next sessions.

MRS. BESANT AND ROWLATT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in your issue of April 10, the following letter:—

"Sir, Will you please insert the following few lines in your widely-read paper. At yesterday's protest's meeting, Mrs. Besant was one of the speakers who supported the resolution asking for the repeal of the Rowlat Act about which, only last year she said to a representative of the Associated Press in Simla and also wrote in "New India" (I do not remember the exact date of the issue) "that there was nothing in it which good citizen could object to." I suppose she is a good citizen and as such I do not know how she can now rise up and ask for its repeal for no other reason than the Act being objectionable. Will she please explain to the public the reason of her change of front?—Yours, etc.

B. A. KUMBLE.

April 7.

This is a good specimen of the result of shady and malignant misrepresentation, followed out by the Extremist leaders and their papers. I state the facts, and send you the reprint of a pamphlet published in India last spring, when the Satyagrahis attacked me; it was reprinted in England to counteract the falsehoods of the Ultra-Extremists in that country.

When the Rowlat Bills were brought in by the Government of India, I wrote seven leading articles in "New India" Feb. 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, analysing them and pointing out their danger (pp. 1-20).

When the struggle against the Bill was going on, I went to Delhi, and sent the telegram on p. 21, and "New India" published records of the struggles of the elected members. When the Act was issued, I wrote two leading articles against it, March 28 and 29 (pp. 21-25).

At this point Mr. Gandhi and I differed. I was prepared to take a pledge to resist the Bill, as it stood, by ignoring its provisions. It was so altered by the efforts of the elected members, that there was nothing left that could be thus resisted; I refused to take a pledge to break "other laws," selected by a committee, as a protest. I considered such breaking to be inconsistent with the duty of a good citizen, and as sure to lead the ignorant into breaking of *any* laws, and thus to riot and bloodshed.

At Simla, whither I had gone on other business, on April 16th, I was interviewed by an A. P. I. man on this point, and said, by the corrected statement of the A. P. I. itself: "The Rowlatt Act is so largely changed that it ought not to come into force except against revolutionary movements. There is nothing in it, therefore, which a good citizen can resist. Under these circumstances it was proposed by Mr. Gandhi that the agitation against it should include the breaking of other laws" (p. 27).

The fact that Mr. Gandhi could find nothing which he *could resist* in the Act, and was therefore obliged, as a protest, to sell proscribed literature which he had not before sold, shows the accuracy of my Simla statement.

In summarising the statement, the A.P.I. left out the words on *revodluti nary movements* and changed the word *resist* into *object to*. Naturally this amazed all who knew my opinions, and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar wrote of it as "almost incredible" (p. 25). I did not at first realise where the error had crept in, and wrote saying what was my meaning in the interview. (The view in Simla on April 16th was that a rebellion had broken out.) The A. P. I. corrected its summarised version, and there the matter would have ended, if the Bombay Satyagrahis had not been so angry with me, that they used the wrong version everywhere. In the effort to discredit me. The "Hindu" of Madras, always unscrupulous, stated that I rejected the correct version of the A. P. I. (p. 28). The Ntaional Home Rule League passed the resolution (p. 28) instructing its deputation to England to represent to the British public the deep resentment caused in India by the passing of new coercive legislation, and explain to it Act XI of 1919, commonly called the Rowlat Bill still pending." (p. 28). This we did.

My speech on April 6th, 1920, laid down exactly the position I took in February, March April 1919, that all substitution of executive order for judicial action destroys freedom.

I have fought an unvarying battle for freedom since 1872, and since 1893 I have continued it here; have sacrificed for India country, home, friends, liberty, and all my pecuniary resources, so that while I live the most simple and frugal of lives, I am heavily in debt. But because I resisted a pledge and a special movement of Mr. Gandhi's which have since been given up, in consequence of the actual happening of the dangers I foresaw; because I regard the Reform Bill (as amended) as a substantial step towards freedom, and defend it publicly instead of keeping silence, an unrelenting campaign is carried on against me, which uses such weapons of misrepresentation and falsehood, that I have appealed to the All-India Congress Committee against the Hon. Messrs. Patel and Khaparde, and to the Madras Congress Committee against one of their lecturers of the baser sort. The general Indian public looks on, and like Mr. Kumble, repeats the falsehoods started by the Satyagrahis and ultra-Extremists. I am rather tired of abuse, and have, like other animals hunted to death, turned at bay.

I apologise for the length of this letter.—Yours, etc.

ANNIE BESANT,

"New India"
Madras, April 12.

DESTRUCTIVE RAIDS IN CILICIA.

ARMENIAN DELEGATION'S APPEAL.

DESPATCH OF INTER-ALLIED FORCES URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 15.

The Armenian delegation appeals for the despatch of the inter-Allied forces to Cilicia. The destruction of further villages is announced. Adana and Mersina are threatened and the French officials are repatriating their families. Cilicia is isolated owing to the destruction of telegraphs.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

The draft constitution of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces is published. It will consist of two executive members, one hundred elected members and twenty-one nominated members of whom not more than sixteen may be officials and one each shall represent the depressed classes, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians.

APPOINTMENT OF SALARY COMMISSION IN HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, April 15

On the recommendation of the Sadar-I-Azam (Sir Ali Imam K.C.S.I.) His Exalted Highness the Nizam issued a *Firman* on the 11th April appointing two salary commissions to enquire into the present scale of salaries of the gazetted, non-gazetted, and ministerial officers. The commissions will sit soon and submit their report after necessary enquiries. The commissioners to consider the salaries of the gazetted officers are three members of the executive council of H.E.H. the Nizam viz. Mr. R.I.R. Glancy (Financial Member) president, and Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur (Political Member and Nawab Akeel Jung Bahadur (member for Commerce and Industries)) as members. The other commission will be composed of Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmad Khan (Financial Secretary), Mr. Syed Mehdi Husain Bilgrami (Political Secretary) and Mr. Gholam Mohammad (Divisional Commissioner) as members and Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmad Khan as the president.

M. POULET'S EXPECTED VISIIT IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 14.

The framework of M. Poulet's aeroplane has been brought from Moulmein to Rangoon awaiting the aviator's arrival from Paris via the Straits. A new aeroplane is waiting for M. Poulet in the Port Commissioner's Warehouse at Rangoon. Lieutenant McIntosh is to-night taking up to Moulmein the Italian mechanics, Badelli and Ipaolom, to repair damage to his machine. He expects to leave before the monsoon.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India, for £2,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 15th instant:—

	Bombay	Elsewhere	Total
	£	£	£
Total amount of tenders received	26,916,000	21,354,000	48,270,000
tenders accepted	1,118,000	882,000	2,000,000

U. S. RAILWAY STRIKE

SERIOUS SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

STOPPAGE OF TRAFFIC AND CLOSING OF INDUSTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 15.

NEW YORK.—While the railway strike seems to be dying down in the middle and the West, the situation in the East and the South has grown worse. The number of strikers has increased causing serious stoppage of traffic and closing down industries depending on railways. The conditions in New York have become worse owing to the decrease in the arrivals of food supplies. The townspeople in many places are volunteering assistance.

STRIKE IN NATIONALIST IRELAND.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF SINN FEIN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., April 15.

There has been a general strike in Nationalist Ireland since April 12th in support of the demand for the release of Sinn Fein prisoners who have been hunger-striking in Mountjoy Gaol. The Lord Mayor of Dublin announced to the crowds outside the gaol that Lord French had stated that all prisoners whose lives were endangered would be released and the general strike was declared off to-night.

A plain clothes policeman was shot dead in Dublin street to-day.

PRISONERS NOT TO BE RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY.

A communiqué issued from Downing Street says:—The Irish Government does not intend to release the prisoners unconditionally. Any requiring medical treatment outside the prison will be released on parole for a specified period in each case.

Another policeman, a sergeant of the Constabulary, was found shot dead at the police depot in Phoenix Park to-day.

56 HUNGER-STRIKERS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., April 16.

Yesterday evening fifty-six hunger-strikers were released and conveyed to hospital. Twenty-four will be released to-day.

IRISH PRISONERS.

AMELIORATIVE TREATMENT TILL CONVICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., April 15.

Replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor (in the Commons), Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Irish Government had decided that persons arrested or detained by order of the military authority would, in future, be given ameliorative treatment from the date of their arrest until they were convicted. They would be treated entirely differently from convicted and untried prisoners.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TOWNS.

"NOT DESIRABLE TO PUBLISH ANGLO-FRENCH NOTES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., April 15.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was not desirable to publish the Anglo-French Notes with regard to the French occupation of German towns. He declared that the Anglo-French relations were harmonious as he hoped they would always be. (Cheers) He intimated that the matter would be discussed at San Remo.

DIVORCE LEGISLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., April 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Rendall proposed a resolution in favour of legislation embodying the Majority Report of the Divorce Commissioners recommending five new grounds for divorce, namely, desertion, persistent cruelty, drunkenness, incurable insanity and life imprisonment.

Mr. Ronald McNeill's amendment in favour of sexual equality for divorce, but opposing changes in law impairing the permanence of marriage was carried by 134 votes to 91.

Lady Astor opposed the resolution.

PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONOLULU, April 14.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., April 15.

The Renown has arrived here escorted by American warships and seaplanes. The Prince of Wales was given an ovation on landing.

LATER.

The Prince of Wales has sailed for Suva.

FRANCE'S BARGAIN WITH TSAR.

NEGOTIATIONS ON EVE OF REVOLUTION.

TEXT OF SECRET TREATY.

The special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in Paris telegraphs copies of the telegrams exchanged between the Imperial Russian Government and its Ambassadors in London and Paris relating to the proposed peace terms drawn up at a conference in Petrograd between British, French, and Russian Ministers shortly before the Russian Revolution. These negotiations were revealed in a lecture delivered in Paris by Kerensky.

FIRST DOCUMENT.

Extract of telegram of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pokrowsky, to Russian Ambassador at Paris, No. 507, dated 30th January, 1917. Copy to London to Russian Ambassador, in cipher.

In solemn audience Doumergue transmitted to the Emperor the desire of the French Government that the return of Alsace-Lorraine should be assured to France. Doumergue expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would not refuse from now on to give its formal consent to these proposals. His Imperial Majesty deigned to give his consent in principle to this proposition. I asked Doumergue to let me have, after consulting his Government, a draft of the agreement which could be made official after an exchange of Notes between the French Ambassador and myself. As to meeting the wishes of our ally, I consider I must recall the point of view expressed by the Imperial Government in the telegram of 9th February 1916, No. 948, that is to say, that in leaving to France and England a complete liberty as to the frontiers of the western frontiers of Germany we count on them in return leaving us an equal liberty in the delimination of our own frontiers with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

For these reasons the exchange of Notes on the question raised by Doumergue should give us the occasion to pray the French Government to confirm us in our view, at the same time giving us its consent to the leaving to Russia full liberty of action for her future western frontier. The exact details of this question will be communicated to the Cabinet at Paris in good time.

SECOND DOCUMENT.

Extract of telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sazonoff, dated 24th February, 1916, No. 948, in the name of the Russian Ambassador at Paris referred to in the preceding telegram.

We are ready to leave a complete liberty to France and England for the determination of the west frontiers of Germany, believing that in their turn the Allies will leave us an equal liberty for the demarcations of our frontiers with Germany and Austria. We must particularly insist on the exclusion of the Polish question as a matter of intentional discussion (by the Allies) and on the abandonment of all attempts to place the future of Poland under the guarantee and control of the Allied Powers.

THIRD DOCUMENT.

Extracts of Note of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pokrowsky, addressed to the French Ambassador, dated 1st February, [illegible] old style.

In your note of to-day your Excellency has been good enough to give the Imperial Government to understand that the Government of the Republic proposes to place in the propositions of the peace to be made to Germany the following revindications and guarantees of a territorial kind.

First, Alsace and Lorraine to be restored to France.

Second, to be included in the French territory all the metallurgic basin of Lorraine and all the coal basin of the valley of the Saar.

Third, the other territories on the left bank of the Rhine which are at present part of the German Empire to be completely separated from this latter Empire and freed from all political and economic dependence on Germany.

Fourth, the territories on the left bank of the Rhine not to be included in the French territory, to constitute an autonomous and neutral State, and to be occupied by the French troops as long as Germany shall not have complied with the whole of the conditions in the proposed Peace Treaty.

On the order of his Imperial Majesty, my august master, I have the honour, in the name of the Imperial Russian Government, to notify your Excellency by the present Note that the Government of the Republic can count on the aid of the Imperial Government for the realisation of her intentions set down as above.

FOURTH DOCUMENT.

Reply of the French Government. Extract of telegram from the Russian Ambassador at Paris to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Petrograd, dated February 26, 1917, old style No. 168.

The Government of the French Republic, desiring, &c., to assure to her ally all guarantees, both military and industrial, necessary to the security and economic development of the Empire, would recognise to Russia complete liberty in the settlement of her western frontiers.

(Signed) ISVOLSKY.

At a public meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Madras, resolutions were passed forming a Tenants' Association and urging the necessity for legislation to ensure control over inordinate rise in house rents.

Reports have been received of the successful observation of the National Week from all parts of the country.

MEMORY OF JALLIANWALA BAGH.

FORGETFULNESS-CURSE OF COUNTRY

The following are extracts from a letter placed in the hands of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, (the late Advocate General) as Chairman of the mass meeting of the citizens of Madras, held on 13th April which also happens to be the Tamil New Year's day, in commemoration of the Jallianwalla Baugh Day. The writer of the letter is Mr. C. V. Swaminatha Iyer, an educationist of long standing, a leading vernacular journalist and an authority on matters religious and educational but not a politician as the term is understood.

Sir,—As Chairman of the meeting now being held for paying our homage to the dead. I beg leave to place in your representative hands, this my heart felt tribute of homage to the innocent dead massacred on New Year's Day, as if the Empire of Clive and Hastings cannot stand except by this holocaust of innocent blood at the altar of "Meum et tuum" (mine and thine).

While the three pictures of Kundanlal, the Kasur boy of 11 and Sardarilal (published in the Congress Committee's report) tell their own sad tale, the innocent picture of Madan Mohan aged 13 (a victim of Dyer's massacre) with his mother's eyes fixed upon him like the tortoise's on its egg on the sand (of time) tells a different tale .....I take it, we are met here, to celebrate, cherish, nourish and draw inspiration from that innocent joyous face and look of Madan Mohan with his mother's single eye fixed on him, presaging the true birth of that national spirit.

The curse of the country is "forgetfulness" and not "forgiveness" as it is erroneously represented to be. Forgiveness is Divine in its origin and therefore uncompromising in its attitude towards truth. If God exists, His existence is nowhere so uncompromisingly felt as in the mysterious but immutable operations of "Karma Dharma".

The result of the action in the shape of Rowlatt Acts and Bills is the sowing of the seed of Bolshevism in the prepared ground of moral bankruptcy. Spiritual power is ever greater than material forces. And that is true for all ages and climes.

Our best and most acceptable Homage to the innocent dead is paid by our evolving in us the life in death (the resurrected life) which is now their portion and living that life out in the service of the cause which th spilling of innocent blood hath now invested with a holiness unsurpassed for all time to come. May this large assemblage of men gathered together to pay their loving homage to the names of the living dead, realise in the purity of their heart the power of truth that is naturally in the hands of the great masses of men and use it well for the glorification of God and not for self-aggrandisement under the impulse of ignorance and selfishness that are at the bottom of all evils, is the prayer of one who has ever striven to be the willing servant of the servants of God. "As men realise it, they enter upon the right way of life and receive power to overcome evil by good. Thus will be built the City of God in the hearts of men, testifying to the truth of the Sruti: Deho Devalaya."

NATIONAL WEEK IN AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

On the 6th of April a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held on the sands of the Sabarmati river, under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Bar-at-law. Resolutions urging Government to repeal the Rowlatt Act was proposed by Mr. J. V. Desai, Bar-at-law, and seconded by Mr. Indulal K. Yagnik. After a very lucid and touching speech from the chair the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the 9th of April a public meeting was held in the open square in front of Alef Masjid. The meeting was largely attended by Hindus and Mahomedans. Mr. Imamsaheb Abdulkadar Bawazeer addressed the meeting and moved the Khilafat resolution which was adopted.

Collections for the Jalianwala Bag Memorial Fund are being made."

AT BHUSAWAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, April 14.

The Bhusaval public assembled in a meeting on the 13th instant, to commemorate the anniversary of Jallianwala Bag atrocities under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Dastane pleader. Resolution: (1) Urging the repeal of Rowlatt Act, and (2) Opening a subscription for the Jallianwalla Bag memorial were unanimously passed.

AT GADAG.

GADAG, April 14.

The Secretary of the Home Rule office wires:—

The National Week was observed here and Rs. 105 were collected for the Jallianwala.

AT BHIWANI.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, April 14.

The National Week was fully observed at Bhiwani. Meetings were held on 9th, 12th and 13th. Swami Vishudha Sirath, Presiding. On the 12th the well-known patriot Pandit Nekiram Sharma, explained the public their duties. Many people fasted on the 13th. In the evening, Pandit Radhakishenji presided over a crowded meeting of the Hindus and Musalmans. Mirza Nazirbeg moved the resolution of Mahatma Ghandhiji and was supported by Banirhidas Ved and Hakim Habibul Rahman. Pandit Nekiram Sharma also addressed the meeing. The report and recommendations of the Congress Sub-Committee on the Punjab atrocities were supported. Subscriptions totalling Rs. 2,266 were collected during the week. Pandit Nekiramji has decided to make Bhiwani, the headquarters. Lala Lajpatrai has arrived at Hissar. A deputation from here has gone to invite him. He is expected on Friday.

KHILAFAT.

"READY TO BEAR OUR BURDEN"

AGRA MOSLEM LADIES' RESOLVE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, April 15.

The National Week here was celebrated by the Muslim conference and the Khilafat committee for four days continuously Mausana Shaukat Asi opened the day. The meeting unanimously affirmed the resolutions previously passed at the Khilafat conferences at Bombay, Calcutta and Meerut, condemned the atrocities committed in the Punjab and demanded the repeal of the Rowlatt and Press Acts and the Indemnity Bill, recorded confidence in Maulana Mohammad Ali's Khilafat deputation and expressed resentment at the Premier's reply and attitude.

The novel feature of the National Week here, was the participation of Muslim ladies who came forward with the following message and resolution:

"We, the Muslim women of Agra express indebtedness to those selfless and undaunted servants of Islam who have taken up and are espousing the cause of Khilafat and who have defied death in defence of our holy faith. We assure them that we are at all times ready to bear our share in the struggle. We trust that they will never waver. We further assure them that we are fully prepared to undergo all sufferings and privations. We shall further fulfil our duty by rearing up children who would continue the struggle till the goal is reached. We Muslim women express indignation at the breach of pledges regarding Khalifat, on the action of Christian powers who while pretending to be advocates of civilisation and benefactors of human race are ruthlessly aiming at the entire eradication of the Turkish race.

To prove our contempt and reproach we have by way of mortification resolved to boycott European piece goods."

Ladies and children contributed to the Khilafat fund offering ornaments which created great enthusiasm.

HINDU MOSLEM UNITY.

HOW IT SHOULD BE NOURISHED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 14.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held last evening on Idgah under the presidency of Prof. Vaswani when resolutions supporting the recommendations of the Congress Committee's report and the Jallianwalla memorial were passed.

Seth Lokamal appealed for Jallianwalla fund. Several poor men and school boys offered things which, when auctioned, realised substantial sums.

Prof. Vaswani's speech urged the people to strengthen and sustain Hindu-Moslem unity sealed with blood at the Jallianwalla Bag.

That unity, Prof. Vaswani said, should be shown by Hindu Moslem volunteers working together for people on occasions of social service, during outbreaks of infectious plague, malaria, by making common efforts to improve the economic condition of Sind peasants, by appointing arbitration boards to settle disputes, by reviving weaving in villages and strengthening Sind Swadeshim by spreading the message of unity in schools and by cooperation in Khilafat and other matters bearing upon national advance. In closing the appeal Prof. Vaswani said that the life's strength was not in gain but loss. The highest thing to do was to suffer for truth. If the Hindus and Moslems stood together in this spirit without anger, without pride, if they stood together as God's captives there was no power on earth that could prevail against them and the mighty purpose of the national movement.

"KHILAFAT DAY" AT TUTICORIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

TUTICORIN, April 10.

On Friday, the 9th instant a great Khilafat meeting was held, at Tuticorin at 7 p.m. in the Centre Ground, under the auspices of the "Tuticorin Satyagraha Committee," Mr. S. Kumaraswami Pillai was in the chair, and Mr. T. R. Mahadeva Iyer moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of Hindus, Mahomedans and other inhabitants of Tuticorin, trusts that the Khilafat question will be solved consistently with the just demands of the Mussalmans of India and with the solemn pledges of His Majesty's ministers, and this meeting records its opinion, in the event of adverse decision being arrived at that it will be the duty of every Indian to withdraw co-operation from the Government until the pledges are fulfilled and Mussalman gentlemen conciliated."

Mr. Babujansahib seconded the resolutions and Mr. Nagarajalunaidu (Kumbakonam) supported it. Mr. A. Masilamoni Pillai and P. S. Subbiyer also spoke about the resolution. After the Chairman had made his concluding speech the resolution was carried unanimously. Then Mr. C. Bagavathianandam gave a vote of thanks to all and made a reference about the meeting to be held on the 13th instant for th eanniversary of the Jallianwalla Massacre.

A POSTAL CONFERENCE.

FORMATION OF AN ASSOCIATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

A Conference of delegates representing 16 Postal Unions and Associations in the Presidency of Bombay, was held at Harischandralaya, on the 4th and 5th April. About 200 visitors were also present and watched the proceedings with interest. The Conference adopted resolutions, demanding (1) that the time-scale of pay 60-5-100, 100-10-200 with retrospective effect with an additional allowance of Rs. 20 per head for places like Poona, Rs. 25 for Karachi, and Rs. 30 for Bombay should be introduced (2) that house accommodation or an allowance of 20 per cent. for places to be selected by the Unions; should be given; (3) that the hours of duty should be 7 for continuous work, 6 for double attendance, and 5 for night duty—on week days; (4) an overtime allowance of Re. one per hour up to two hours which is to be the maximum of overtime work; (5) that pension, after 25 years' active service and invalid pension after 20 years' active service should be given. (6) that all Local Gazetted Holidays for all offices including combined offices, should be given and (7) that all appointments over Rs. 200 and 50 per cent. of the Gazetted appointments should be thrown open to the staff by open competition.

The resolutions have been forwarded to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

In the second day's sitting the Delegates unanimously resolved to establish Presidency Postal Association at Bombay, which will affiliate Unions of postal clerks, sorters, postmen and menials in the Bombay Circle.

Mr. V. C. Kelkar Vakil High Court, has been provisionally appointed Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Postal Association.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of your readers to certain statements made by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy in his capacity of the Acting Chairman at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association in the speech delivered by him thereat.

Just as Mr. Rahimtulla has applauded the work of the Cotton Contracts Board, so, many a time similar fulminations have emanated from the said Association and its other members. But it is extremely regrettable, that none of them seems to have laboured to investigate into the correctness and truthfulness of the statements made by them, in reference to the Cotton Contracts Board. It is an admitted fact that the Millowners Association is a staunch supporter of the Cotton Contracts Board, but irrelevant and inconsistent statements cause great misapprehension among the public concerned in the trade, screening the real picture of the work done by the Board.

Mr. Rahimtulla states the following evils to have been checked by the Cotton Contracts Board:—

(a) That it had stopped Cutcha Candy Business.

(b) That it had stopped double and single option business.

(c) That it had restricted the excessive speculation and corners.

(d) That it had regulated hours of business.

Among various statements he has made except the one in reference to the New Exchange Scheme, the rest as enumerated above are tinged with the element of inaccuracy and prejudice. Great care and caution ought to be exercised before any statement is given utterance to lest it might be falsified in the light of actual circumstances.

As regards the statements a, b, and c it will be worth while to state the case is quite the contrary. It is simply curious to find many of the members of the Board openly transacting business in double and single option. The Board's policy in reference to the statements as enumerated above has proved a perfect failure one way or the other.

The very idea that a board with a majority of speculators can restrict speculation, is impossible and ridiculous. Speculators, when they try to point out to others outside their circle to be speculators, does not in any way exempt them from the crime of speculation.

The present Board's policy is one which facilitates the inflation of speculation. If the present Board intend that the New Exchange Scheme would be a thorough means in organising the Cotton Trade, I think, it will turn the trade into a Horse Race inflating speculation. It is difficult to imagine under the provisions of what Act the Board is empowered to spend the money of the members of the clearing House against their will on a scheme which is not expected to do any substantial good. If any explanation in this respect shall comeforth, it shall be deemed a great service done to the public interested in the cotton trade.

The Government should be requested for not supporting a scheme vague and impossible of realisation.

It is a proved fact that after the inauguration of the Cotton Contracts Board speculation has made an advance inconceivable and terrible. To support this statement, I think, no proofs are needed. The chief factors viz., the number of brokers, constituents and the over congestion at Colaba are quite sufficient to determine the present high level of speculation. Therefore, I have to request the public to beware of delusive statements made by such influential persons from time to time while applauding the Board.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Bombay April, 15.

THE FUTURE STRUGGLE.

"NOT BETWEEN NATIONS BUT BETWEEN SYSTEMS.

The following are the extracts from in article in the "Daily Herald" headed "the Dayspring in Russia written by Mr. George Lansbury:—

For all my love of England and home, I am more a Socialist, more an Internationalist, than ever before. The eyes of my understanding are clearer: I see the future struggle between men will not be between nations, but between systems.

Parlour Socialists may gibe and sneer at Lenin and Trotsky. Anarchists may join with monopolists in denouncing the "tyranny" of the Socialist State. Christians may question the sincerity of men like me who are proud to have met the men and women who made the Russian Revolution. But the future will judge the worth and the work of the Revolutionists by what they have accomplished. Religion is not a matter of churches or of words; it is a matter of deeds. If it is possible to be a Christian and a soldier under orders from a Government, it is also possible to be a Christian and a revolutionary when serving in an army commanded by Lenin and Trotsky.

I want to say as emphatically as I am able that within the limits of their means, which are very small, the Bolsheviks are more humane, more civilised in warfare and in their treatment of prisoners, than any other Government I know.

This International has come to stay. I am far, very far, from saying the fight in Russia is yet won. There are still terrible difficulties to be overcome; but, come what may, we may all be certain that at last the dawn has appeared and the day of our social redemption is nearer than ever before.

The war cry of the Red Army is "Freedom for all!" We in England must take our stand with them we have great opportunities; our country has the forms of democracy; we must endow these with the spirit of true freedom. We must be content to be soldiers who, irrespective of careers, of all personal gain, set our faces to the light. Christians must give up their tribal, national, sectional God. It is not the God of Britain or of Israel, but the Father of the whole human race we must worship and adore. If anywhere in the world there is true Christianity, it will be found ranged on the side of International Socialism, proclaiming in clear language the Fatherhood of God the Brotherhood of Man.

THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS.

The rich young man turned away from Christ sorrowful because he had great possessions, and the modern world, with its avarice, greed, vice and ambition, turns also away. It strives for the unattainable—that is, the best of the life that now is and of the life to come. But truth will accept no such service. It is the pure in heart only that will see God. There is one conditions on which alone true happiness can be found; we must be really born again, and see the wrong futility of serving ourselves. Whatever their faults, the Communist leaders of Russia have hitched their wagon to a star—the star of love, brotherhood, comradeship.

It is 6.30 in the morning, and I am facing the Gulf of Finland. Now, and then I stop to watch the sun as, from a bank of rather black clouds and in the midst of a very stormy sky, it is steadily gaining strength and brilliance. This is typical of the Russian people, who are struggling through much agony and bloody sweat; all the blood of the martyrs and saints, the victims of Tsardom, all those whose bones have paved the road of thorns and suffering from Moscow to Siberia, all these live over again in those who to-day are facing the starvation, the misery of disease and death with which civilised Governments have threatened Russia.

I feel called to act as a friend, not as a destructive critic. The people of Russia are as much my people, bone of my bone; flesh of my flesh, as the people of any other land. I at this moment see their struggles, their undaunted courage and faith, and I want in a tiny way to be one with them in their march upward;; and I want you, reader, to join also in this work of securing justice for these comrades of ours.

The work which has been done, the seed which has been sown, cannot, will not, be wasted; and, because of the martyrdom of Russia, her children and our children will reap a glorious harvest of love and comradeship in the true commonwealth that is to be.

GOLD CASE TRAGEDY.

[illegible]'S SUICIDE.

Sayi[illegible]n," Jos. W. Chamb[illegible]ths in the second[illegible]elting trial, [illegible] of their [illegible]en again[illegible]

Wh[illegible] sough[illegible] his bo[illegible] throat[illegible]

The neigh[illegible] cried,[illegible]

Thu[illegible] monde[illegible] horrif[illegible] dead.

Mr.[illegible] appeal[illegible]

A WORD TO LORD SINHA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me to address the following to Lord Sinha, through the columns of your paper?—Yours, etc.,

BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

May it please Your Lordship,

Your recent speech at the Indian Association, Calcutta, has caused a great stir in our country. Let Anglo-India acclaim it heartily. But the Moderates will receive it haltingly. And the rest of India will resent it bitterly. For, Your Lordship is reported to have said:—

(1) That the diffetrences between the Moderates and the Extremists are of a fundamental character.

(2) That they have been particularly so in respect of the attitude of the two parties towards the Punjab affairs.

(3) That "the Extremist party has threatened to sever all loyal conection with the Government, if the Khilafat question is not settled to their satisfaction", and

(4) That consequently "the Moderates must part company with the Extremist party!"

May I say, My Lord, that this standpoint is plainly, precisely and preminently official and bureaucratic? May I submit for your consideration the popular view points in all these matters?

(1) Are the differences between the Moderates and Nationalists fundamental? Why, My Lord, both the Moderates and the Nationalists have denounced with one voice:—

(a) The Rowlatt Act.

(b) The Martial Law in the Punjab,

(c) The summary trials, internments and imprisonments in India,

(d) The Indemnity Act,

(e) The appointment of Sir Michael O' Dawyer on the Army Committee,

(f),,The continuance of the Press Act, and

(g) The exclusion of Congress Representatives from the Reform Committees.

(2) And, My Lord, as regards the attitude of both parties in respect of the Punjab, both condemned in unmistakable terms.

(a) The terrorising and terrible measures of the Punjab Government during April last,

(b) The excesses of the people in spite of provocation,

(c) The severities of punishment inflicted by Martial Law tribunals.

(d) The passing of the Indemnity Act,

(e) The appointment of a Government of India Commission in place of a Royal Commission,

(f) The foul deeds and confessions of Dyer & Co., and

(g) The impious placidity of the Punjab and Indian Governments.

But, My Lord, the Nationalists did not halt with protests and persuasive pressure on Government. They went further.

(a) The Seva Samitti under the wise guidance of Swami Shradanand gave relief to hundreds of our afflicted, injured and disabled countrymen in the Punjab, and

(b) The Congress Sub-Committee, under the direction of Pandits Madan Mohan Malavia and Motilal Nehru and the Great Gandhiji made thorough investigations, an prepared their masterly report.

My Lord, I have seamed in vain your speech for a reference or recognition of this highly patriotic work. On the other hand, you simply run down the Nationalists all because they published their report ahead of the Hunter Committee's! Is that so great a sin or so grave a blunder as to lead Your Lordship to stroubly advise non-co-operation between the Moderates and the Nationalists? Surely, My Lord, you leave us quite unconvinced.

3. And now as regards the Khilafat question the demands of the Nationalists are practically the same as those of the Moderates that "the Moslem feeling should be respected and that the religious supremacy of the Sultan should in no way be interfered with". (That religious supremacy includes temporal power is the teaching of Islam and the tradition of the Khilafat). What has happened, please? Constantinople the seat of the Sultan is occupied by the Allies! The Islamic High Priest is deported! The Nationalists are arrested! And the Greeks and the French are given a free hand in Smyrna and Syria! What have the Moderates done? And what has Your Lordship done? It is erroneous and unjust to say that the Nationalists have threatened to sever all loyal connection with the Government. They have so far resolved *non-cooperation* in the case of unsatisfactory solution of the Khilafat. The solution lies in the hands of the British Government, and it is to fulfil the pledges of Lord Hardinge and of the Prime Minister. Will Your Lordship use your great influence and prevail upon the cabinet to relieve the Indian Government and the people from this precarious position? Mere denunciation of non-cooperation will not help the Government or the people.

4. And lastly, My Lord, you advise that *Moderates must part company with the Extremist party.* This is no doubt a startling statement; and India is entitled to know in what capacity Your Lrdship has offered this advice? Is it,

(a) As an ex-President of the Congress?

(b) Or as an Under-Secretary of State for India?

(c) Or as an illustrious Indian, who has seen things for himself during his sojourn in this country?

(a) As an ex-President of the Congress, as an old Congressman, as a true Indian, does Your Lordship earnestly suggest non-cooperation of the Moderates and the Nationalists? Your Lordship cannot be unaware of the facts:—

I That the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh presided last November at the Gujarat Politi[illegible] Conference, which is affiliated to the [illegible]ress.

[illegible]That the Hon. Mr. Shastri, Mrs. [illegible], Mr. Deodhar and others attended [illegible]t Session of the Congress.

[illegible]That Sir Narayan Chandavarkar [illegible]on the same platform with the Na[illegible]alists and demanded the repeal of the [illegible]ess Act recently.

IV. That the Moderates under the leader[illegible]ship of Sir Narayan and Messrs. Paranjpe [illegible]and Kanat attended in large numbers th[illegible] Sholapur Provincial Conference last week.

V That the Moderates in Bengal took an increased part in the Provincial Conference recently.

Thus when there is a tendency towards a reapproachment between the Moderates and the Nationalists is not Your Lordship's advice out of time and place and against the temper and the tendency of the Moderates and the Nationalists?

(b) Then as an Under Secretary of State Your Lordship's advice of non-co-operation between the Moderates and the Nationalists is in consonance I with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King?

II Or with the appeal of the King, the Viceroy and the Governors for a closer co-operation between the people of this country?

III Or with Your Lordship's position as a member of a *Coalition Cabinet?*

(c) And furthermore will Your Lordship be pleased to state the basis of your advice to Moderates not to cooperate with the non-Moderates? When Your Lordship came to India, it was expected that following the footsteps of your illustrious Chief, Mr. Montagu, who while Under Secretary of State for India, came on a private visit to this country, and went round, met all classes of people, and saw things for himself.

(1) That Your Lordship would visit Amritsar and Lahore and see the blood stained ground and the bullet marks on the walls of the Jallianwalla Baugh.

(2) That you would interview the leaders like Pandits Madan Mohan Malavia and Motilal Nehru, and the great Ghandiji, Swami Shradhanand and Lala Harkishnala and gain the first hand information in respect of the Punjab.

(3) That Your Lordship would interview men like Subramaniya Aiyar, Ambika Charan Mazmudar Mazharul Haque, the pious Panditji and the Great Gandhiji in regard to the Reforms.

(4) That Your Lordship would also perceive the inadequate application of the Royal Proclamation in India, and the squandering of India's resources by the currency policy of the Government of India.

(5) That Your Lordship would see Indian finances and economists and know their views about the currency policy.

(6) And that Your Lordship would interview leading Moslems of India and realise their standpoints in respect of the Khilafat.

Now that Your Lordship has chosen to give advice in these terms, India is entitled to know, whether Your Lordship has seen these places, met these men and discussed the Punjab and the Reforms and the Khilafat questions with the leaders with view to a better understanding on both sides?

May I say, My Lord, that

(1) Whilst you urge for the colaboration of the Englishmen andthe Indians in India;

(2) Whilst you plead for the cooperation of the Colonials with the Indians in the Colonies;

(3) Whilst you press for a better understanding between the Allies and Turks;

(4) Whilst Britain is ready to cooperate with the Germans and the Russians;

(5) And whilst the whole world is clamouring for cooperation, is it not bewildering to find Your Lordship recommending in the age of co-operation, in a country of religious unity, a non-cooperative policy between the sons of the same country and the followers of the same Goal? For, it is a matter of common knowledge, that both the Moderates and the Nationalists are demanding self-Government for India on the Colonial lines—India to be an equal and integral part of the British Empire. The Moderates want it slowly. The Nationalists demand it rapidly. The main difference is the time factor. But *both the Moderates and the Nationalists desire British connection.* There may be very few men in India, who may be against it, and they are the real Extremists, and with them no sane Indian has any love or connection.

Thus, it is clear that Your Lordship's advice to the Moderates no to cooperate with the Nationalists is far from being politic, patriotic or profttable. And that India will accept the same advice of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu—that Moderates must cooperate with the Nationalists whenever the interest of the country demands it.

It is earnestly hoped that Your Lordship will be pleased to revise your views and reassure our people of your determination to serve India without party consideration.

I cannot close this letter without expressing the obligation of Bengal for the Village Panchayat Bill, and of India for the able piloting of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords. May Providence spare you long to enable you to render greater and more glorious services to our Motherland. Amen!

With best respects,

I remain,

Your Lordship's deferentially.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

GHOSTLY WOMAN AND HER "COMPANION."

The mysterious woman in white seen by Mr. Macre and his daughter at their "haunted" cottage, Upton, Northamptonshire, has not appeared for a week, says a London paper of March 16, this being ascribed to the fact that a light has been kept burning in the haunted room.

The accompanying black object, with a tail like a pigeon's, last appeared on Friday. When this black object is in the front room, the ghostly woman appears in the back room at the same time, according to Mr. M[illegible]. He suggests that the apparition may be searching for something, while the black companion keeps watch.

The local police are investigating the affair.

DEJECTED MOTHER'S PRAYER.

A contributor in an English paper writes:—

"One night the woman of the cottage in which I was, prayed aloud: 'Oh, God! if you have more children to send to us, send them not to us as human beings. Let them be cattle and sheep, that they may be well-attended and fed and housed, not left utter chance as my babies must be left."

THE TATAS AND MR. PADSHAH.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The article you published on Monday last on the "House of Tatas" has created a stir in many quarters. I do not intend to review the allegations made by the writer or the conclusions he draws by way of warning to the firm, but I am concerned to correct the serious injustice done to one of the most illustrious names connected with the House of Tatas. The writer ascribes a certain order of precedence to the men who have built up the House to its present position but I doubt if the order will be accepted as correct by any one acquainted with the progress of its enterprise. In the account given by the writer, Mr. B. J. Padshah appears as a baleful figure whose influence strikes him "aghast with fear". He is made out to be an erratic muddler and a highly impracticable dreamer. To speak of Mr. Padshah's contribution to the success of the firm, as that of an impractical man, is preposterous. If there is a single influence which, next to Jamshedji Tata's, has been potent in the destiny of the House, it is Mr. Padshah's. The tribute is no exaggeration and does not involve any belittling of the contributions made by other organisers; in fact, they themselves would gladly acknowledge the high ideals, the practical sense and the severe standard of excellence on which he always insisted to secure the stability of the House. Mr. Padshah was one of the discoveries of the late Mr. Tata and, as a sound and farseeing organiser, he has not been surpassed by any in the Tata tradition of industrial revival. He is no doubt a scholar of unusual brilliancy, but your correspondent makes him out to be an absent-minded amateur in business, whose connection ought to drive people "aghast with fear." The picture is absurd; it is not even a caricature, because the features given are not distorbed, but actually invented. To be a successful pioneer of industries, indeed to be successful at all, a man must have equal power of vision and of energy. The possession of the first quality alone produces the day-dreamer, the second alone, the muddler; what is wanted is a blend of imaginative foresight and executive power. For a man who sets a low standard of both, the task is as easy as the achievement would be small. The plans carried out in the Iron and Steel Industry were well laid, and no one who is acquainted with its history can rightly withhold from Mr. Padshah the credit for its large-scale design and success. He has been strong and undemonstrative; he thinks with exactness and his command of business-statistics has been as much the secret of his influence as his personal energy.

The writer says that Mr. Padshah professes a deep national life, but suffers from nervous veneration for the "white-skinned blonde." The charge is that he is instrumental in elbowing out deserving Indians. The presumption is incorrect. Last year, I remember the charge being made in the "Advocate of India" by a writer, upon which Mr. Padshah himself wrote refuting it. I have not got the reply at hand as I write, but I can recall the substance of his answer well enough. He not only professes "a deep national life", but he is an embodiment of the best of our national aspirations. I remember his declaration that he would, when he could, prefer Indians and he looked forward to a time when the best-equipped class of Indians would be available for accomplishing the object. The art of business is to discover the capacity of other men and to apply it to right purposes. In the selection of Mr. Padshah, Mr. J. N. Tata displayed his foresight, and Mr. Padshah himself is no mean discoverer of real talent. But in highly technical services, we have still to depend on expert knowledge which is unfortunately not available in the country in any degree commensurate with the needs. Organisers have also to observe the limits to which dictation from them will be submitted to when work is entrusted to special experts. Captious and, perhaps, disgruntled criticism is easy, but Mr. Padshah's aim, he himself, as I pointed out, has declared; and Mr. Padshah is just the man who is incapable of leaving his "professions" to be believed by his conduct.

Some day I hope that Mr. Padshah himself will write an authentic history of the House of Tatas. If he does it, my only regret will be that the record of his own services might remain too modestly evaluated. His has been the moral energy of the House and he must be recognised as one of the master-builders.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. R.

[It is necessary to point out that the writer of the article on "The House of Tatas" did not dispute, and had no intention of disputing, what is a well-known fact that, as C. S. R. says, Mr. Padshah's has been the moral energy of the House.—Editor, "B. C."]

25 DOLLARS FOR A QUARTOF BEER

"We had been celebrating St. Patrick's Day a day too early," was the excuse given by two American sailors to the magistrate at the Thames Court in mail week, for being drunk. Asked by the magistrata if they could have got drunk in America one of the man said it was possible—"if you pay enough money—about 25 dollars a quart."

The Magistrate: Are the magistrates there very severe on drunkards?

Accused: The fine now would be about 150 dollars. When the saloons were open there were no fines. They just put you out in the morning.

The Magistrate: I shall not be so severe as that, but you no doubt would like to leave a little souvenir of your visit. 7s. 6d. each, please.—The "Daily Herald."

Opinions of the Day

Mr. Mazharul Huq and Cow-Sacrifice.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—Mr. Mazharul Huq has unlike Mr. Abdul Karim at the Jessore Conference, wholeheartedly supported the resolution of the All-India Muslim League at Amritsar. Regarding cow-sacrifice, he said:—

"Had it been necessary I would have been ready to show that Islam does not compel its votaries to sacrifice any particular animal. As a matter of fact Muslim religion has enjoined that when an animal is found to be useful to men it is better to abstain from killing it."

And he cited the instance of the horse, the slaughter of which was forbidden in Arabia, although its flesh is "halal." "On a parity of reason", urged Mr. Huq, "the same principle holds good in the case of the cow which is useful to man in a variety of ways, especially in India." "The fact is", added Mr. Huq, "that permission has been interpreted into compulsion and in popular estimation the custom has received the sanction of religion." Mr. Huq pointed out that the protection of the bovine race is absolutely necessary in the interests of the people themselves, particularly the Mahomedans, the vast majority of whom have to depend on agriculture for their living. He urged resort to legislation for preservation of grazing lands, the rapid disappearance of which is responsible in no small measure for the deterioration of the bovine race and the consequent disastrous effects on the people of the country whose supply of milk is thus being stopped at the very fountain. If it is surprising that the Government has not moved in the matter it is unpardonable on the part of the people that they have not given the matter that consideration which it deserves. The Cow Conference is urging on the Government year after year to take steps before it is too late. The matter is of such vital importance that we think public meetings should be held all over the country to strengthen the hands of the Conference.

Khilafat and Remedy of Force.

"The Leader":—Those who think that direct action, whether of an active or passive nature, can influence British policy are, we believe, sadly mistaken. The Young Turks utilized all the fighting capacity of Turkey, reinforced by German skill, munitions and money, to restore its past greatness, but the issue went decisively against them. If they should have learnt one thing more than another, it is that the remedy of force has entirely failed. The well-wishers of Turkey should discard all thoughts of bringing about a satisfactory settlement or a modification of an adverse decision by threats of violence, or actual resort thereto. Constitutional means, so far as the British are concerned, are infinitely more potent, provided there is sufficient earnestness and well-organized work. Reliance should be placed on the time-spirit for the securing of justice—not in the Lloyd Georgian sense—and freedom to Turkey, as also to the other defeated powers. In Europe and Asia there is a growing body of opinion, with which the future of the world lies, which is opposed on principle to the economic and political subjection of other peoples. This should be wisely appealed to and enlisted in support of the Muslim cause. With the help of the nationalist pressure from inside and world opinion outside, an adverse decision can be rectified. The Mahomedans in India should not aggravate their difficulties by a policy of defiance or histility, but should utilize their vantage ground as citizens of the British Empire to the best of their ability to secure liberal treatment for Turkey. They should not forfeit their right to be heard and even to influence imperial policy by any reckless proceeding. The latter right has been practically conceded by Indian representatives being allowed to set forth the Muslim point of view before the Supreme Council. The Khilafat delegates were accorded an interview by the Prime Minister and it was stated that they might be allowed to put their case before the Supreme Council. This right will not terminate with the signing of the Treaty. The proposed policy of non-cooperation with the British Government, if given effect to, will mean nothing less than a surrender of this right. Counsel should therefore be taken of wisdom and foresight and not of impatience and extremism.

Not the Right Thing.

"The Hindoo Patriot":—We are free to confess we do not wear political labels. But if we are to talk of parties, should not there be a great new party in the country—the party of rationalists? Lord Sinha was quite right in claiming for his party the future, if not the present, *to-morrow*, if not *to-day*. We do not refer to party phraseology, but it is an historical fact that extremism is a passing phase and moderation wins in the long run. But it is equally an historical fact that if extremism is toned down by moderation, moderation is influenced by the prevailing extremism. The result is the birth of a new form of moderation. Lord Sinha as a public man did the right thing in standing up for his party. But as the Under-Secretary of State for India, he would have done the right thing in speaking for no party.

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RADIUM MANUFACTURE.

The success which has attended the applications of radium to medicine, and the widely extended use of radio-active zinc sulphide for luminizing watch dials, speedometers, compasses, and so on, has given rix, says a "Times" correspondent, to an annual demand for radium bromide which is greatly in excess of what was only recently regarded as the world's entire output. A few years ago a gramme of radium was looked upon as a prodigious amount; last year 30 grammes of radium bromide were produced by one company alone in Pitsburg. The fear has only recently been expressed that such large quantities of radium are being employed in the preparation of luminous compounds that a shortage of pure radium salts for medical work would result, but the quantities available and being actually manufactured are ample for both purposes, and a radium shortage is a remote possibility.

From the engineering point of view radium has led to an interesting sequel. It is chiefly prepared from carnotite, a mineral contaiuing both vanadium and uranium, the radium being always present in nature combined with uranium in the proportion of about 3.4 parts of the former in ten million of uranium. Between 400 and 800 ton of carnotite are required to produce one gramme of radium, and some 700 tons of chemical matter, exclusive of the water used. Vanadium and uranium are consequently by-products in the manufacture of radium, although carnotite was first worked for its vanadium content when vanadium steel had proved its value.

While a small proportion of the uranium can be employed in the manufacture of flourescent glass, the amount produced is greatly in excess of any demand in this direction, and the oxide has been dumped continuously, so that large supplies have accumulated. Experiments have therefore been carried out for some time with the object of utilizing the uranium for the manufacture of high-speed steel, and recent investigations have resulted in the production of a uranium steel which is claimed to be superior in cutting qualities to the steels at present available. Tests conducted with cutting tools made with uranium steel have indicated that it can be used in many cases three or four times as long as other tool steel.

The largest deposits of carnotite ore are situated in Paradox Valley, Colorado, where a whole network of mines is now linked up by roads that have been built by the Radium Chemical Company. The mines are connected by telephone with handquarters, and an aeroplane service for the transport of concentrates is being instituted.

The extraction of the vanadium and uranium leaves a residue containing the radio-active matter, which is treated by the Standard Chemical Company at Pittsburg. The extraction is a very different problem from that of refining pitchblende; the latter will sometimes contain as much as 30 per cent. of uranium oxide, which roughly represents 90 milligrammes of radium to the ton; the Colorado carnotite, on the other hand, may contain only three or four miligrammes to the ton, and considerable time elapsed before a commercial method of dealing with such comparatively low-grade material was evolved. The solution of the problem was found in treating large quantities of radio-active residues, but the chemical methods involved are such as require considerable skill and experience as may be readily imagined when it is remembered that 500 tons of raw material will perhaps yield ten or fifteen grains of radium element.

The skill of the chemical engineer has been combined with the ability of the inorganic chemist in a marked degree, and the practical result is that the out-put of radium bromide prepared at Pittsburg has risen from three grammes in 1913 to 30 grammes in 1918.

CO-OPERATION AT SIRSI.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIRSI, April 14.

The seventh Annual General Meeting of the Sirsi Urban Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., was held at the Mitra Samaj Hall, Sirsi, on the 11th instant. Mr. S. N. Keshwain, Chairman of the Society, explained in brief the affairs of the Society and the progress made during the last year.

The progress of the Society has been maintained as will be seen from the facts that the number of members has risen from 565 to 626, and the working capital from Rs. 85,249-0-0 to Rs. 102,278. Deposits have, during the year under report, increased from Rs. 60,474 to Rs. 76,168 and share capital from Rs. 18,875 to Rs. 19,460 the net profits of the year including Rs. 15-7-7 brought forward from the last year's account amount to Rs. 4,717-6-8 as against Rs. 2,175-11-1 of the previous year. A Building Fund is started this year and Rs. 1,000 carried to it as a nucleus.

A Dividend at 9 per cent. is declared which absorbed Rs. 1,715-11.11. Rs. 1,800 are carried to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 200 to the Education Fund, and Re. 1-10-0 are carried forward to the next year's account. The Reserve and the Education Funds now amount to Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 650 respectively, including the additions made this year.

The past members of the Managing Committee were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Sanction has been accorded to increase the capital of the Society by a fresh issue of 2,000 shares of Rs. 5 each at a premium of Re. 1 on each share.

The President congratulated the Chairman and the Managing Committee on the excellent progress made. A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

TRIBUTE TO SIR A. GEDDES.

The following are the extracts from the speech of Earl Curzon made by him while proposing the health of Sir A. Geddes at the entertainment given to him by the Pilgrims at the Savoy Hotel on March 15:—

Earl Curzon proposed "His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B." He said: "With a pleasure that I do not exaggerate I rise to propose the health of our guest. I feel that I almost ought to apologise to our distinguished guest. It has been scarcely possible during the last few days to take up a newspaper without finding that Sir Auckland Geddes has been the recipient—he might perhaps be more inclined to call it the victim—(laughter)—of the admiring feelings of his countrymen in this land who have either served him or known him well, and who now desire to offer him a tribute on his approaching departure to other work. And yet I think that perhaps this entertainment is the most appropriate of all, for the Pilgrims' Club has by its composition, its traditions, its record of service, a prescriptive right to entertain anyone who on either shore of the Atlantic is about to forget other links of union between the two nations. (Cheers.) There is a further reason why we are specially qualified to do him honour, and it is this—the Pilgrims to-night are entertaining a fellow Pilgrim. In one of his recent speeches Sir Auckland Geddes pointed out that when he was in the caterpillar stage of his existence, before he spun round himself the cocoon of a politician and a Minister (laughter)—or, as some might say, before he got enmeshed by the Prime Minister in the Coalition web—(laughter)—he himself was a Pilgrim. I read the other day that he wandered through many lands, observing men and manners, climates, councils, governments, gradually acquiring that suavity of manner, that sagacity of appearance—(laughter)—and that width and breadth of human experience which, when he came to the full stage of the butterfly—(laughter)—almost has compelled him to become an Ambassador. (Laughter.) Do not we see in the career of our guest a process of natural evolution? Is it conceivable that it could have ended in anything less than the Ambassador's post which he is about to fill?

ILLUSTRIOUS PREDECESSORS.

"I felt, therefore, that when a little while ago it fell to the duty of the Prime Minister and myself to look about and see where we could find an ideal candidate to send to Washington, we were in the clutch of circumstances, and had really no other alternative. May I put it in another way? There were certain desiderata that we had to fill. In the first place, we wanted a worthy successor to his immediate predecessors in this post—to Viscount Rice—(cheers)—a most lovable man who left an impression not merely upon his friends and admirers, but also upon public opinion in America, greater than some have been disposed to allow—(hear, hear)—to the Earl of Reading—(cheers)—who, as Ambassador, was diverted from the highest ideal of an Ambassador, and avoided every one of those pitfalls to which Ambassadors in America are particularly prone—(laughter)—and, lastly, to Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who earned by his character and his attainments a quite uncommon degree of respect in America, and who while there so thoroughly reciprocated the sentiments which he himself inspired that he told me the other day that he is going to lose no time in going out once again to that country in a private capacity to renew the friendship which he there acquired. (Cheers.) There was another criterion we had to satisfy. We had to find somebody who would be a worthy balance and counterpart to the astonishing series of able men, brought from an inexhaustible reservoir, whom for the last half-century America has sent here. (Cheers.) Among them none has been more acceptable or has exerted a wider or wiser influence than the present occupant of the post—(cheers)—a man so successful that we read in the American papers that they desire to take him away as a possible candidate for the Presidency. We earnestly hope they will not succeed. (Cheers.) I do not envy him that honourable but precarious office—(laughter)—and in our own interests we hope they will fail."

Proceeding, Earl Curzon said:—"We are anxious to send to America, just as they have sent to us, the best that our country can produce. I observed in the papers that there has been a discussion as to the origin and nationality not merely of our distinguished guest, but of the charming lady who is going out to share his labours and his triumphs. One or the other or both of them have been described as English, as Canadians and as Americans. There are almost as many places seeking the honour of the origin of the Geddes as there were of the origin of Homer. (Laughter.) Can there be a doubt? Does anybody who sees that face—(laughter)—does anybody who knows that name, does anybody who comes across his brother—(laughter)—is there the slightest doubt that the pure milk of the Athens of the North courses in his veins? (Laughter.) In that respect he is all right, because what a Scotsman, when he is put to it, fails to do no human being has yet succeeded in doing." (Laughter.)

Sir A. Geddes, in the course of his response to the toast, said:

"There is nothing I regret more than to read in some American paper an article accusing this country of quite impossible villainly, unless, indeed, it be to read in some British paper the article reversed, with Britain in the role of spotless saint and America cast as villain. All articles, all speeches of that sort, deliberately partial or careless of securing impartiality, or worse, designed to encourage Anglophobia or Americanophobia, are evil, always have been evil, but never more evil than now. It is so fatally easy to criticise, particularly at a time like this, when human thought is boiling and breaking down the rapids. Within the confines of any country any critic on the bank, in the spirit of the urchin of the streets, can shout directions to the man who labours at the helm of the ship of State. 'Yah! Why don't you keep straight? Bah! Why don't you do what you said you were trying to do? Rotter! Incompetent!' &c. To all of which the labouring steersman can only reply, 'I do what I can, not what I would. In this mill-race of thought my first care is to save the ship, so that when we reach the calm waters of the bay we shall still have a well-found vessel beneath our feet, and not be compelled to build anew the fragile coracles and bark canoes of an incipient civilisation.' When to the chorus of national criticism international voices are joined, more particularly when those international voices speak in mother tongue of the hard-pressed it is only human that tempers shou signs of wearing thin, and, though early criticisms the wise answer, 'what I can, not what I would,' may b turned, later critics stand in some da of being answered less wisely but m forcefully with a recommendation to out on that journey which, if the pit really bottomless, can have no ending."

SPIRITS AS WITNESSES.

"A NEW TERROR TO DEATH"

Mr. Percy Thomas Selbit, an illusionist, was, on March 15, given judgment for £200 and costs in his action against Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard for breach of contract in not placing West the End theatre at his disposal for the purposes of a public seance by a lady known as "The Medium in the Mask," says the "Daily Herald".

Addressing the Court for Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard, Mr. Matthews said it was incredible that the spirits of the departed should be summoned at the bidding of some medium, say, to alleys at Peckham Rye or at Bloomsbury.

Mr. Justice Darling: It does add a new terror to death to think that we may be called upon to go to the Criterion or bound to attend matinees at the Apollo. (Laughter.)

Mr. Matthews: It is a serious thing.

Mr. Justice Darling: It is, at my age. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mathews said that according to spiritualism the souls of the departed could be summoned from their place of happiness back to this miserable world of tax-gatherers (laughter)—or, if they were in the place of torment they could be brought up like a man brought up in the charge of a warder to give evidence. This might be regarded as a pleasant relaxation in their case. (Laughter.)

In delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Darling said there were some people who believed that spirits come and communicate through some medium, with those they have known.

READY TO COUNT PENNIES.

"Their time is so little occupied in the next world," observed his lordship, "or it is such a dreary place, that they are perfectly ready to come to the Criterion Theatre and attend matinees, which I should think ought to be one of the chief punishments if there be a place of punishment. (Laughter). These spirits are ready to attend manifestations and not to be mere lookers on. They are ready to count the pennies in overcoats and to read a jumble of German and English nonsense, and this is the life the spirits lead."

There were those, continued the judge, who apparently were capable of supposing that this was the sort of life imposed on those who had ceased to exist in this life, and if this were true, well might we weep for the friends who have died. (Laughter.) A stay of execution was granted.

FATE OF CURRENCY CLERKS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The long talked of "complete revisio of all Currency Offices in India" has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Bombay Currency Staff had submitted their memorials early in 1919 requesting for the removal of the present grades and for the introduction of a Time-scale of pay rising from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250. The Government have been graciously pleased to sanction a Time-scale from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 in twenty years with an efficiency bar at seventy, with some senior appointments of Rs. 125 each. The revision is to come into force from January last and the local and war allowances are to cease.

According to this new scale, a clerk on Rs. 50 Grade, who has put in 6 years' service and is now drawing Rs. 85 including allowances, will be entitled to Rs. 58 'without allowances.' The difference of Rs. 27 might, if his fortune smiles, be adjusted by granting him 'a personal allowance' for the next 9 years, after which period he will be due for the next promotion. This is not only a 'complete revision' but a nicely complete 'reversion.'

It was only in January last that the Government of Bombay in recommending for an increase in war allowance, have, from facts and figures from their corroborative statements arrived at Rs. 74 as the average expense for a family of 3 adults in this city. No doubt prices of some food-stuffs have since gone down by 10 per cent. on an average, but in other respects matters have gone worse.

The permanent scourage of the housing problem is a terrible menace. New premises are not available below Rs. 25, if at all they can be secured. The price of milk, the essential necessity of life, forming a big factor of his monthly liabilities, is stationary, though sometimes on the increase. Labour has been permanently doubly costly. Cloth has refused to show an inclination to descend. How can a clerk afford to live even an average living, though not an honourable one, within Rs. 40, when the hotel and rent charges only will together consume Rs. 35 at the least!

Exchange Banks and Firms outside not only offer a decent start with sumptuous annual increments, but they also mete out periodical bonuses to their staff to keep up their morale. Government offer their employees an annual increase of Rs. 3, the bonus being forbidden perhaps, under the pretext of privilege leave.

Really unfortunate must be those who have already enrolled themselves on the Currency Cadre. Of course, the juniors of them have an alternative of bidding adieu to their 'completely Revised Department' and begin afresh to seek their fortunes elsewhere. But what of the seniors? Shall I compare them to a wreck, far off from the shore in the vast expanses of the deep only fitted with a wireless on board?—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

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KANARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

The idea of calling a District Conference in Kanara at an early date has come none too soon. Public life in that "neglected" district is practically nil and at a time when all other districts are engaging themselves in election campaigns for the coming Council, it will be a political suicide for Kanara to keep quiet. The Kanara Peoples' Association has done the right thing in appointing an Educative Committee in Bombay for ascertaining the views of all "politically minded classes" in Kanara and it is hoped that the efforts of this Committee will be sucessful in calling a Conference where questions pertaining to the district will be discussed. The forest grievances of Kanara found expression both in the speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Bombay Provincial Conference that met at Sholapur on April 2, and a special resolution recording those grievances and asking redress hereon was passed in that Conference for the first time in the history of the Bombay Provincial Conference. These grievances, if they are to be eradicated, will have to be re-iterated by the people of Kanara assempled in a large gathering with all the earnestness at their command. For those and other matters, an urgent session of the District Conference is absolutely necessary. On the other hand, elections to the new Council will take place in the first week of November next and candidates will be nominated for that purpose in a few months. Canvassing on a large scale will be going on shortly and all well-wishers of Kanara should see to it that the right men are chosen for the right place. While all other districts have got at least more than one member, about 13,000 voters from Kanara with a population of about 4 lakhs is given only one seat in the Reformed Council. If we hold the Conference early and send representations to Government, there is every likelyhood of our getting one more member for our district as the scheme for the Constitution of the Bombay Legislative Council is still under discussion and will take a couple of months more to put into practical working. I therefore urge on all those who are interested in the welfare of Kanara to see to it that the first session of the Conference is held in some time [illegible] Conference will make a [illegible] resentative in the Co[illegible] pro- per instructi[illegible] look to the inter[illegible] produce no eff[illegible] in Octo[illegible] it. By [illegible] been [illegible] the [illegible] their [illegible] district [illegible] at [illegible] have [illegible] trict.—

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PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT NADIAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 13.

The prize distribution of the Government High School at Nadiad took place on the 10th instant, under the presidency of Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira. The recitations, drill exercises and gymnastic performances of the boys elicited the warm applause of the audience. Mr. J. B. Mehta, headmaster of the school gave an account of the work of the school during the past year. The quality of the work done during the year was well reflected by the results of the school at public examinations; nor has the school lagged behind games and sports in which it has ever evinced warm interest. Again the two Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships, which are intended for the matriculations boys studying in all the three high schools in the city, had been invariably carried by the boys of this School ever since their institution in 1885. Mrs. Blathwayt distributed the prizes. The Collector spoke eulogistically of the work done in this school and expressed his deep conviction that it well maintained the high standard of efficiency it ought to do as a Government high school which should serve as a model to the other schools in the District. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

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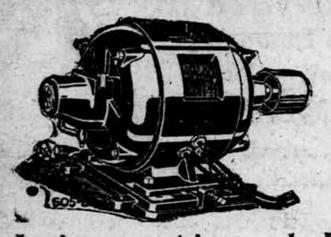

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MILLIONS MADE DURING WAR.

SOME STAGGERING RECORDS.

According to the last Government return, there are now 8,591 individuals in this country with incomes between £10,000 and £100,000 a year. Of these, it is probable that several hundred are actual millionaires.

But where are these millionaires to be found? Inquiries by "Daily Herald" correspondents show that they are as elusive as the proverbial eel. Only in Bradford, where the recent wool revelations shed, temporarily, a fierce light, do the war millionaires dare to proclaim the fact.

Some amount of curiosity has been aroused in different parts of the country by the statement made recently that there are more millionaires to the square yard in Bradford than in any other city in the country. With the view to ascertaining, if possible, exactly how many men had become millionaires in Bradford since 1914, a "Daily Herald" representative went to one gentleman, who frankly admitted that he was one of the fortunate few.

"What's the use of having a war," he remarked, "if we are to be no better for it?" and he at once reeled off the names of over 20 men in the wool trade of the city who had become millionaires as the result of war conditions.

There were, of course, millionaires made by the Bradford trade before the war, but since 1914 their number had been appreciably added to. In addition to the men who have risen to the distinction of seven figures as regards fortune, there are hundreds who, while not correctly described as millionaires, have become extremely rich men in the last five years.

NO DISGORGING OF PROFITS.

When one considers the enormous profits made out of wool by the Bradford spinners, wool merchants, and manufacturers, it is possible to realise that millionaires are thick on the ground. Much was expected from the investigations of the Profiteering Committee with respect to the huge profits of the wool lords, but so far the results have been disappointing, for while interim reports based on figures supplied by the spinners themselves show that this section of the trade has increased its rate of profit by thousands per cent., there appears to be no probability that anybody will be prosecuted under the Profiteering Act, or that any of the profiteers will be made to disgorge.

OTHER MILLIONAIRES.

Inquiries made by "Daily Herald" correspondents in other towns have had greatly varying results, as the following reports show:—

Birmingham.—Only one millionaire, but many other men almost as wealthy. The big firms have laid out a great deal of their war profits in buildings, plant and reserve.

Paisley.—In the last seven years five members of the Coats' family have died millionaires. There are at least two living members of the family who are reputed millionaires.

Edinburgh (and Leith).—The number of millionaires is now estimated at six, as against one before the war.

York.—One or two very wealthy men, but they cannot be described as millionaires.

Manchester.—About 20 millionaires, of whom about one-half were millionaires before the war.

Bristol.—At least two millionaires. Several companies have amassed prodigious profits here during the war, but no other individual can be named as a millionaire.

Portsmouth.—Despite a population of about 270,000 Portsmouth does not posses a single millionaire.—The "Daily Herald."

LORD MILNER AND A PEASANT.

Lord Milner, while in Egypt, on one occasion with some other members of the mission was walking through some fields. They met a peasant and started questioning him. At first they got no reply at all. Then, when they asked, "What are you growing?—is it wheat or barley?" the peasant lost patience. "Go to Paris and ask Saad Zaglonl Pasha," he said.

EUROPEANS AND WORLI FORESHORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are surprised to read in today's paper that the City Improvement Trust have practically resolved to reserv 50 acres of land abutting the Worli fore shore to the European Association. Of course, they have, for present, postpone the consideration of the rate and the area But it is quite evident that all latitude will be given to the Association. Now, sir this plot of fifty acres forms the best of the land in all Bombay, and I am at loss to understand why it should be reserved for the Europeans, or for a matter of fact for any one community. This land, if put in the open auction, is sure to fetc the best of the rates, and the most sensible and equitable policy would be to dispose of this land to the wealthiest classes at the highest possible rate—and there are lots of people, who would rush in, for this land and tumble on each other in bidding at the auction, and the result will be the handsome profit for the Trust, which should be utilized for the benefit for the poor by providing them with housing accommodation at a very low rate. Of course the European Association may be given land elsewhere on the footing of equality with the Parsis, and Hindus, who are given land at Dadar-Matunga. If the Europeans hanker for the best of the land commanding the sea breeze, they should be made to pay for it, and not that the general public should be called upon to provide them with leaves and latus even in the direction.—Yours, ets.,

A CITIZEN.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·0404%
" 6 " " Rs. 97·8·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%
" 9 " " Rs. 96·4·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1948%
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal Bombay Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

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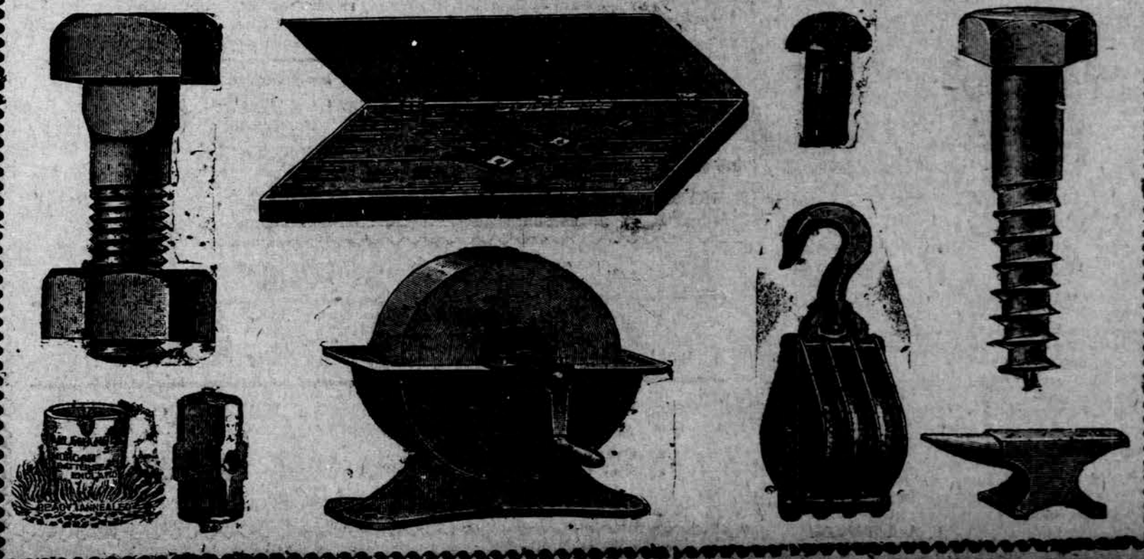

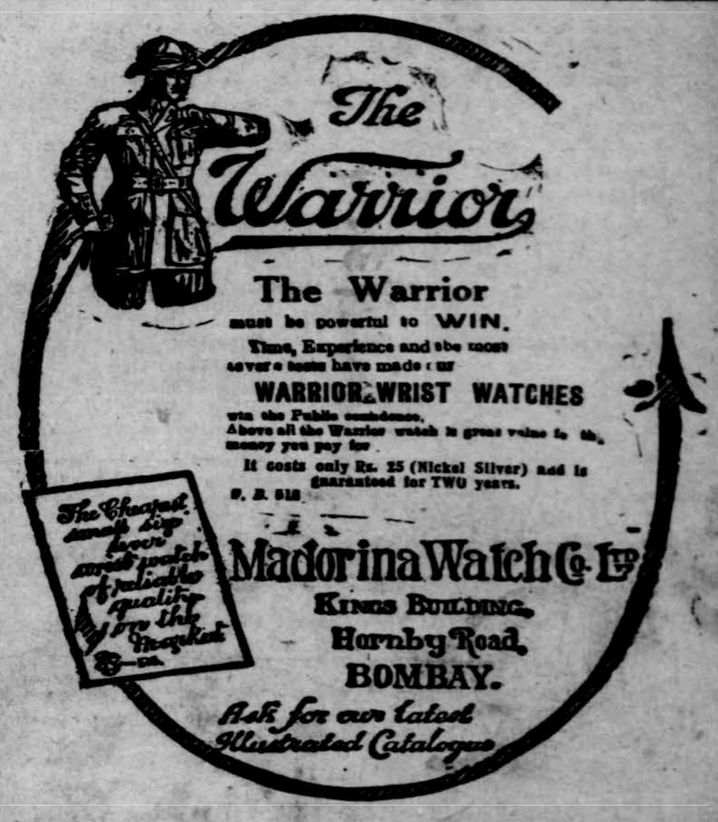

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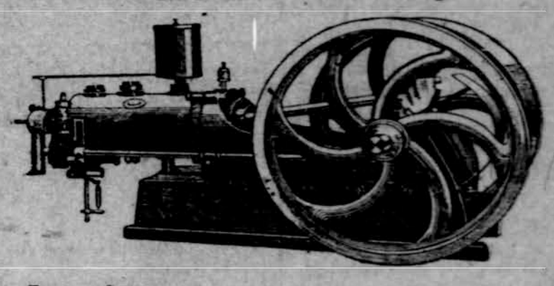

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